FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER.

OLD SERIES—VOL. LI—NO. 2,594.] FAYETTEVILLE, N. C. THURSDAY, APRIL 2, 1885. [NEW SERIES—VOL. III.—NO. 112.

BEAUTIFUL HANDS.

[PUBLISHED BY REQUEST.]

Such beautiful, beautiful hands:
They're neither white nor small,
And, you, I know would scarcely think
That they were fair at all,
I've looked on hands whose form and hue
A sculptor's dream might be,
Yet are these aged, wrinkled hands,
Most beautiful to me.

Such beautiful, beautiful hands:
Though heart were weary and sad
These patient hands kept toiling on
That the children might be glad,
I almost weep as looking back
To childhood's distant day,
I think how these hands rested not,
While mine were at their play.

Such beautiful, beautiful hands:
They're growing feeble now
For time and pain have left their mark
On hands, and heart; and brow,
Alas! alas! the nearing time
And the sad, sad day to me,
When 'neath the daisies out of sight
These hands will folded be.

But oh! beyond this shadow lamp
Where all is bright and fair,
I know full well these dear old hands
Will palms of victory bear,
Where crystal streams thro' endless years
Flow over golden sands,
And where the old grow young again
I'll clasp those dear good hands.

The Prospects of Wheat.

In certain parts of the West it is reported that the winter wheat has been killed by the cold weather, and while it is not possible to determine what extent of the wheat area has thus been affected, enough is known to warrant the belief that the deficiency in produce in the new crop, as compared with last year's crop, will be large. This may lead to important results, for it is only one of the causes, and not one of the most active, that are tending to a "short" wheat crop this year. The great fall in the price of wheat cannot but be a factor in the situation, for it will discourage the breaking in of new wheat lands, and will also lead to the devoting of ares hitherto under wheat to other crops. The season is not sufficiently far advanced to determine to how great an extent this movement has occurred. It is reasonably safe to say that its results will be very marked.

For the world is always within one year of starvation, each year's produce being only a little more than is necessary to support the population. The United States has for fifteen years been very favorably situated. In no year since 1870 has the export of wheat been less than seventeen per cent of the total crop, and it once reached as high as forty per cent, though the conditions under which this occurred were peculiar. But in the period 1870–1880 the area under wheat increased in every year save one, 1877, and then the falling off was only about 650,000 acres, while the actual yield was 75,000,000 bushels greater than that of 1876. In 1882, as compared with 1880, the wheat area had decreased by 900,000 acres, and the yield was about 5,000,000 bushels larger. Since 1882 the market price of wheat has fallen almost to the cost of production under the most favorable circumstances, so that it is very likely that this alone would cause an absolute decrease in the yield, apart from the damage arising from natural causes, like cold.

In the meantime the demand for wheat is continually increasing. England imports more than one-half of her needs; France, Germany and Austria have within recent years become importers and not exporters of wheat. These countries have largely looked to the United States for their wants, and in the event of a dearth here they would be forced to depend upon the already known fields of Russia and India and the possible granaries of South America. It is not probable that the United States would have to go into foreign markets for wheat. The crop of last year was large, and much of it is still held. A loss of one-third even of the new crop would leave enough for our own wants. It is very likely that the price of wheat will rise, and this will not be a local movement. In that event the population of France, Germany and Austria will have brought home to them the delights of increased taxes on the cessaries of life, and it would not be strange to have this result in renewed activity in socialistic movements. And in this country the folly of advising the farmer to go out of wheat because the price happens to be low may be demonstrated. There can never be too much food produced, for population keeps pace with the supply.—*Herald.*

PROGRESS OF THE SOUTH.—At no time in her history has trade in all lines been so dull as it was in 1884, but the working classes have had steady employment, and in manufactories the progress has been most favorable on the whole, and yet continues. Many new enterprises have been put on foot, and there has been no idleness to any material extent.

The tide of immigration is surely turning southward, and soon manufacturing establishments of every kind will spring up all over the southern States. The climate is peculiarly adapted for manufacturing, giving long hours and warm winters. Much of the material that a few years ago was shipped abroad to be put in shape is now worked up at home.

The South is fast becoming a distinct manufacturing section, and will rapidly increase her facilities in that line.

During the dulness of last year no strikes occurred in the South, and the laboring classes are contented and happy.—*Industrial South.*

EXAMPLE WORTH FOLLOWING.—Gov. Pattison has issued a proclamation naming Thursday, April 16, as Arbor Day. He recommends that the people on that day, especially the children, plant trees along the streets, by the roadside, in parks and commons, around public buildings, along streams and in waste places and that information then distributed in regard to trees and forests.—*Philadelphia Times.*

A Favored People.

We are a favored people and ought to be duly gratefully to Divine Providence and the Continental Congress for the many advantages we enjoy.

Look across the Atlantic, and what do we see? France fighting with China; England getting slaughtered in the Soudan; Turkey battling with the Albanian insurgents; Egypt at war with the Mahdi; Russians and Afghans facing each other with arms in their hands; Great Britain and Russia ready to fly at each other's throats; France under the shadow of Communism; Ireland sullen and angry; and everywhere the terrors of Nihilism and Dynamite threatening nations with destruction from the palace to the hovel.

Turning our eyes to this side of the ocean, what spectacles do they behold? Barrios bullying his neighbors; Mexico massing troops against Barrios; a revolt in Columbia, and Chili and Peru still with unsettled troubles.

Yet here we are in the United States laughing and growing fat, crazy for roller-skating, settling our strikes by conceding better pay for labor, looking confidently for business revival, reforming our Government, some of our follies, and dreading nothing but cholera and taxation. We are even prepared to defy these enemies—the one by cleanliness and sanitary skill and the other by honest reduction of our expenses.

The only fighting we hear of among our own people are the battles for the spoils, and, like all battles, they are described as terrible and destructive only through the vivid imagination of war correspondents. Actually, they are very harmless skirmishes, fought in good temper and without fatal results. Only slight wounds are received and the wounded find consolation and comfort in the easy-going ambulances of Civil Service Reform.

We recently cast a vote in a great Presidential battle which was a magnificent symbol of the strength and endurance of our republican government. Ten millions of freemen decided in a day, intelligently and peacefully, the political destines of the nation for four years to come—ten millions of freemen so evenly divided in their opinions and wishes that only a small plurality of the popular vote was found on the side of the winning candidate. Yet the Government was peacefully and cheerfully transferred. In what other country could so grand a spectacle be witnessed?

Yes, we are a favored people, and that citizen is an idiot who is not prepared to exclaim with sincerity, "Thank God, I am an American!"—*N. Y. World.*

EXCELLENT APPOINTMENTS IN THE DEPARTMENTS.—Mr. Daniel McConville, who was nominated for Sixth Auditor to the Treasury, has been the private secretary of Governor Hoadley, of Ohio. He is a man in middle life, of fair ability and excellent standing. He carries on a mercantile business in Steubenville, Ohio, and has been the Mayor of that city. He has been quite an active man in State politics, and served as secretary of the State Democratic Committee.

Mr. William A. J. Parks, of Illinois, nominamed to be Commissioner of the Land Office, has served with credit in Congress, is an honest man, a lawyer and has some experience in public land matters, having been United States Land Office receiver.

Mr. Muldrow, of Mississippi, nominated to-day to be Assistant Secretary or the Interior, in place of Mr. Clarke who died, is, as the late Mr. Clarke was, a personal friend of Secretary Lamar. He has served acceptably in Congress and is familiar with public business.

All these appointments are creditable and are well spoken of here.

SERIOUS ILLNESS OF MR. J. G. THOMPSON.

Mr. John G. Thompson, formerly sergeant-at-arms of the House of Representative, and well known in Ohio politics, was severely ill of a hemorrhage this evening and at one time his life was thought to be in danger, but late to night he slept and the doctors have hopes of his recovery.—*N. Y. Herald.*

WASHINGTON ITEMS.—As a rule the North Carolinians who have been here recently for the purpose of securing office under the Federal Administration, are men of high character, and the majority are men of fine attainments. I am quite sure that North Carolina is not behind any State of the Union in this respect.

The rush continues. More than 5,000 applications for post offices have been made already. The North Carolinians on the ground are not surprised that General Vance was not appointed Commissioner of Patents, for it was known for more than a week that he stood little chance to secure the position. The regret that he was not chosen is, however, unanimous. I learn that his prospects for something else are excellent.

Col. Green has been under the stress of a very bad cold for several days. He says that he counted up 296 applications for office among his papers last night, and did not by any means exhaust the list. He receives many applications from the Second District, his old home.

The Representatives from other Districts, being Democrats, attend to the office-seeking part of the Hon. J. E. O'Hara's business. Great numbers of applicants write to Messrs. Cox, Green, Skinner, Bennett and the rest, entrusting their claims into the hands of those who have power and influence.—*Cor. Goldsboro Messenger.*

FIVE HUNDRED MILES FOR ONE CENT.—Last week a gentleman called on the Clerk of the Superior Court. He had traveled all the way from Tennesse to look after his interest in an estate in this county. On investigation the Clerk found that, after a final settlement with the administrator of that estate, there was a balance in his hands belonging to the heirs of *one cent.*—*Lincon Press.*

Comparative Ears.

It has at last been decided that the hearing of woman is more acute than that of man; and the scientific persons who have arrived at this conclusion will next endeavor to ascertain for what object nature endowed woman with ears superior to man's.

The case with which women hear burglars at night first attracted the attention of of science to female ears. It is a matter of universal notoriety that husbands are constantly awakened by wives who are confident that they have heard burglars in the house and want their husbands to get up and drive the wretches out. On the other hand, it is equally notorious that in the great majority of cases the husbands assert that they have heard nothing, and therefore refuse to get up. This seems to prove that women hear more acutely than men, but the scientific persons already referred to decline to admit the fact without further investigation.

Two hundred married men who, on leaving home in the morning, were generally called back by their wives to receive instructions as to shopping, but who testified that they never heard the calls in question, were examined by the scientific persons and found to have as good hearing as the majority of men. These two hundred men, in accordance with the instructions of the investigato.s, undertook to call their wives back whenever the latter started out on shopping expeditions by saying, "Come back, my dear. Here is five dollars more." In every case the wives promptly heard the call and returned to receive the money.

This experiment, the cost of which was defrayed by the scientific persons themselves, who furnished the husbands with counterfeit five dollar bills, proved conclusively that woman hear more acutely than men. Many other experiments were, nevertheless, tried, and the invariable result of these was to confirm the fact of the superiority of women's ears.

Doubtless nature has thus richly endowed woman in order that she can converse with her sex. Six men can meet in a room and converse for an hour, during which time every man will hear what is said by every other man, for the reason that no two men talk at the same time. When, however, six women meet together and every one talks ceaselessly at the top of her lungs, no one not gifted with exceptional powers of hearing would be able to understand anything that might be said. It was probable that in order to provide for just such occasions as this that woman received better ears than man. Had she not been thus gifted she could never have enjoyed the society of her sex, and would have been condemned to masculine reticence.—*N. Y. Times.*

CONGRESSIONAL EXTRAVAGANCE.—One of the periodical diversions of the two houses of Congress is to denounce alleged extravagance in the different executive departments of the Government, and the various bureaus in these departments are explored by Senators and Representatives in search of material of which to make speeches in favor of economy in the administration of the Government. Some of the department officers think Congress might find opportunities for retrenchment in the use of public money nearer home. They assert that the number of clerks and employes of the two houses is much larger than necessary, while their salaries are greater than those of officers who do similar work in the departments. Clerks employed by the Senate and House receive from $2,000 to $3,000 a year; messengers from $1,440 to $1,800; laborers from $720 to $1,000, and pages $2 50 per day. As the long session of Congress rarely lasts more than seven months and the short session is limited to three months, most of the employes are required to work only 10 months in two years. Yet in addition to their regular salaries the employes receive each year, by vote of Congress, one month's extra pay. The capitol policemen, who receive $1,100 a year, are included in this generous provision for extra pay, as are all the officers of the two houses, from the $6,100 Secretary of the Senate and the $5,100 Clerk of the House down to the pages. The item for extra month's pay last year amounted to $74,527. Of this amount the Senate beneficiaries received $35,919 and $38,608 went to the House employes. As the number of employes was increased at the last session and salaries raised in several instances the extra pay this year will be nearly $100,000.

GIVING THE THING A FAIR SHOWING.—When the Macon and Brunswick Railroad was being built a half dozen gaunt-looking Montgomery County Crackers came out of the woods one day, and with great seriousness began to examine an engine that was attached to a construction train, the like of which none of them had ever seen before. The solemn Crackers walked round the engine in silence, ashamed to show surprise and fear, and trying to appear contemptuous. Having completed the circuit, they paused directly in front of the engine and stood chewing their quids. Finally one broke the silence:

"Wat yer think on't, Bill?"

"Waal," said Bill, "et's right purty, but it don't peer like it'd make es good time as er steer 'r mine." This furnished the cue.

"I reck'n it caint pull more'n two hun'nered."

"Gimme er good ox team every time," said another, and so on.

Presently the engine gave a blast and started slowly. The faces of the Crackers blanched, but they still stood their ground. When the machine reached within a few feet of them the oldest, with a sudden show of energy, exclaimed, moving aside:

"Oh! gol darn et, boys, let's give the thing er fa'r showin'." They did so with a slightly accelerated motion, and the thing moved on.

Our Republican friends seem now disposed to give President Cleveland a "fa'r showing'."

Negro Frailties.

Light and darkness, sunshine and shadows strangely blend together all through life and in the negro character the good and evil is indiscriminately mixed up, with the down weight in favor of the evil. In all human natures I question if any can call forth as many petty, annoying, disagreeable traits of character as that of our ebony-hued domestics. Self-interest is the ruling power which prompts every action and the reward to come actuates every proffer of assistance.

I do not speak unadvisedly when I affirm that it is a part of the freedman's religion to dislike the white man and to injure and secretly appropriate his property. Still, underlaying their general demeanor there is a species of urbanity, deference and humility which is an outcrop of their policy and not of their true, genuine good-will to "de white folks." Yet I think the negro man is less bitter and possesses more agreeable characteristics than the dusky daughters of our soil, for I will place the sulky, contentious, sluggish "freed lady of color" against the entire domestic world for disagreeableness. They can try you to the utmost limits of your patience and exult in your discomfiture and annoyance and maintain their stolid indifference to the end.

It is not generally conceded that the darkey is very apt or possessed of unusual inventive genius, yet they combine the two qualities in an unusually exalted degree, for who can deny that where a negro is caught in a very tight place they are extremely apt at inventing a very plausible excuse for being in that place. I have known a "hand" to be caught in the field with a well-stuffed sack of corn on his shoulder to solemnly affirm that he "jis dun tuck dat sack away from a strange nigger and 'for de Lord he wus jis dat minite a-gwine to fotch it to de boss." He wouldn't "in no wise steal corn, kase he could get nuff jis fur de axing."

They cling as tenaciously to a fabricated statement of their own fertile imagination as if it was gospel truth and as unblushing as if their characters for veracity were unimpeachable. Perhaps, just at present, I am not in a very charitable frame of mind towards the darkey world, for I am for the twentieth time undergoing the trying ordeal of having my help "seek religion."

This simple statement will call forth the sympathy of many a Southern housekeeper and palliate my bitterness, but for the benefit of the inexperienced I will describe the symptoms of a sinner suffering under the conviction of unpardoned sins. A very long face, with a more mournful expression than the one which denotes "sulks," ushers in the proceedings. The listless air, preoccupied manner, tightly-closed mouth, the martyr-like bearing, constitute a picture so fresh and vivid that I shudder even as I write. To smile is indeed a crime of serious magnitude, for which double penance must be paid in the shape of a still more lugubrious expression of countenance; Each and every little reprimand is construed into a "censo," which must be borne by the "seeker" with all meekness—the greater the trials, the more complete the victory.

Your work is sadly neglected, "kase" your help "ain't got no hart to wurk while she is a seeking de salbation ob her soul," and altogether I hardly can determine which is the greater of the two evils, an acute attack of chills or a prolonged spell of "religion seeking.

But all things must end and early some morning you will be rudely aroused from the blissful matutinal dreams by the soni-freed shouts of your "heart's trial" and be regaled with the pleasing information that "I'se dun cum frew wid de blessid religion ob our Sabiour; I'se sarched de Lord airly and late and, frank de High King, I'se dun foun' him; I'se bin to de golden gate, I se knocked and I has entered into de kingdum; I is a resercricted sinner and I is washed as white as snow." Knowing full well your "help" is far too happy to descend to the sublunary realities of cooking breakfast, you mechanically don your clothes and proceed to the kitchen, while the liberated sinner sallies forth to scatter abroad "de blessed news."

It is just a scene like this, and the enforced necessity for preparing such a meal that suggested this exposure of negro frailties and which prompts the wish that all our work could be done by machinery.

The mere thought is filled with bliss and rest at the same time. I must compromise with better myself by extending to the descendants of our old "uncles and aunties" my best wishes for their future advancement and prosperity, for the kindly remembrances of our childhood "mammies" prompt many kind thoughts for their worthless latter-day representatives.—*Philadelphia Times.*

A POPULAR MAN.—In looking over the files of the *Carolina Observer*, afterwards Fayetteville OBSERVER, we find what we think a very remarkable occurrence—it is stated, "in the Newbern District John H. Bryan is elected by a small majority over Richard Dobbs Speight. Though absent from the State at the election, and not a candidate, Mr. Bryan was elected to the Senate of the State Legislature, as well as to Congress." This occurred in August 1825. There are two wonderful statements in the above, that a man should be elected without being a candidate, and that he should be elected to two offices at the same time. Who can explain this phenomena? Above is also mentioned in Wheeler's History.

The prospect for a wheat crop is more promising than it was three weeks ago. Some of our farmers tell us that they have plowed up the land that they sowed oats upon last fall, as there were no oats to be seen.—*Davie Times.*

Three Tobacco Factories will be built in Greensboro this Spring.

Shade Cloths
38 and 42 inch.
Spring Shade Rollers---Improved,
Wall Paper & Bordering.
WHITE AND FANCY TABLE OIL CLOTHS.
Chamber Sets.
Some beautiful samples of colored Dinner Sets. All for sale cheap.
W. N. TILLINGHAST.
March 12, 1885. 109 4t

Executor's Notice.

THE UNDERSIGNED having this day been duly qualified in the Superior Court of Cumberland county, as the Executor of the will of John Lindsay, hereby gives notice to all persons having claims against said estate to present them on or before March 3, 1886.
All persons indebted are requested to make immediate payment.
D. McDOUGALD, Ext'r of John Lindsay.
Fayetteville, N. C., March 3, 1885. 108-6t

Commissioner's Notice.

AFTER THIS DATE THE BOARD OF Education will meet on Tuesday after the First Monday in January, April, July and October. School business will not be attended to at any other time.
H. C. FISHER Clerk of Board.
March 5, 1885. 108-4t

JAS. R. McNEILL & SON,
Undertakers and Cabinet Makers,
Furniture Upholstered and Varnished.
ALWAYS on hand a full stock of Wooden, White Gloss and Metalic Coffins and Caskets, Burial Robes all sizes and styles.
All orders filled promptly *night* or day.

We are also prepared to furnish
TOMBSTONES AND MONUMENTS,
in any style. Correspondence solicited and satisfaction guaranteed.
Hearse furnished in town or country.
J. R. McNEILL & SON,
Fayetteville, N. C.
March 12, 1885. 109-tf

Sunnyside Floral Nursery.

OUR ANNUAL DESCRIPTIVE CATALOGUE of
ORNAMENTAL PLANTS,
for the Flower Garden, Parlor, Green-house, Park and Cemetery, will be ready about Feb. 1st.—free to all. Our old customers will receive it without ordering. Others wishing a copy will send their address to
JAMES M. LAMB,
Sunnyside, Fayetteville, N. C.
jan. 29, 1885 103-tf

H. McD. Robinson
LAW OFFICE 21 GREEN STREET,
FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.
Feb'y 12, 1885. 105-tf

"WE ASK ALL"
Interested in Hides, Furs, Wool, Roots, Feathers, Beeswax, Butter, Cheese, Eggs, Dried Fruit, Poultry, Hay and Produce generally to send for our Price Currents. Prompt returns on all Consignments.
Trial shipments solicited.
R. L. WILLIAMS & CO.,
General Commission Merchants,
Office, 169 *William Street, New York.*
Oct 23, 1884 90-1y

Fayetteville Bookstore.

WE keep constantly on hand all Books recommended by the State Board—all School Books in general use.
Bibles, Prayer and Hymn Books.
Poetical and Miscellaneous Works.
Note, Letter, Legal and Foolscap Paper, Envelopes, Pens, Ink, &c.
Autograph and Photograph Albums
Blank Books.
Full and half bound Days and Ledgers of all qualities and prices.
Toy Books, Games, Photograph, Cabinet and Panel Frames, Box Papeteries, Cards and Envelopes to match; Wedding and Birth-day Cards; Chromos, &c. In fact a full assortment of all articles kept in a Bookstore.
G. H. HAIGH.

New York & Wilmington S. S. Co.
For Fayetteville via Wilmington, N. C
FREIGHT RECEIVED DAILY from Boston, Providence and Fall River, at Pier 34 East River, New York.
Rates Lower than by any other Line.
For information apply to
Messrs. WM. P. CLYDE,
Gen'l Agent, No. 35 Broadway, N. Y.
H. C. SMALLBONES, Sup't,
Wilmington, N. C.
102-3m

PLOWS! PLOWS! PLOWS!
I OFFER FOR SALE A FULL LINE OF Plows and plow Castings, consisting of
Whites 35, 50 and 48; N. Y. Plow Co. 35, 40, 50, 10, A6 and M6.
Boy Dixie and X Dixie, Atlas, Stonewall and White's Turning and Cotton Plow.
I call especial attention to the
BOY DIXIE PLOW
as a turning plow. At the price it is sold for, there is no plow to equal it.
If you want a plow that will do all the work necessary in cotton farming, buy
WHITE'S COMBINED PLOW
Call and see them. Will make prices to suit.
CHARLES HAIGH,
No. 18 and 20, Hay St.
Feb. 12. 105-tf

Trustee's Sale.

BY VIRTUE OF A DEED IN TRUST EXecuted to me by Jeremiah Jones and duly registered, the undersigned will on Tuesday the 14th day of April 1885, at 12 o'clock, M., at Bunn's Level, in Harnett county, sell to the highest bidder, the following lands lying in said county:
1,500 acres known as the "Hector McLean and Hugh McLean lands" adjoining Rory McNeill, John D. Williams, Madison Turner and others.
424 acres known as the old "Hector McLean homestead," adjoining Alex. McArthur, L. M. Byrd and Wm. Bethune.
139 acres, Jeremiah Jones's home place, at Bunn's Level, adjoining A. R. Wilson and others.
Also, a remnant of goods, household and kitchen furniture, corn, fodder, bacon, shucks, &c.
Terms. One fourth cash, balance on three, six and nine month's credit, with interest from date at eight per cent. Title retained until full payment of purchase money.
JNO. D. WILLIAMS, Trustee.
March 9, 1885. 109-4t

ELECTION NOTICE.

UPON THE WRITTEN APPLICATION OF the Trustees of the Fayetteville White Graded and Normal School, through their proper officers, the County Commissioners, in accordance with Chap. 187, act of 1883, of the laws of N. C., do hereby order an election to be held at the Court House, on Thursday the 16th day of April 1885, for the purpose of determining whether or not the legally qualified white voters of Cross Creek Township will have a tax levied of 25 cts upon the $100 worth of real and personal property in said township belonging to the whites, and 75 cents on the white poll for the support of said school, at which election those in favor will vote "Assessment," those opposed "No Assessment."
Said election shall be held and conducted in all other respects under the same rules, regulations and penalties as are prescribed for the election of members of the General Assembly.
THOMAS G. HALL, Chm'r.
H. C. FISHER, Clerk.
March 6, 1885. 109-te

FOR SALE.

ONE FINE HARNESS and SADDLE HORSE 8 years old. Also two fine MILCH COWS with calves one month old.
For terms apply to
W. A. ROBESON.
Fayetteville, March 12, 1885. 109-tf

☞CAPITAL PRIZE $75,000☜
Tickets only $5. Shares in proportion.
L. S. L.
Louisiana State Lottery Company
"We do hereby certify that we supervise the arrangements for all the Monthly and Semi-Annual Drawings of The Louisiana State Lottery Company, and in person manage and control the Drawings themselves, and that the same are conducted with honesty, fairness, and in good faith toward all parties, and we authorize the Company to use this certificate, with fac-similes of our signatures attached, in its advertisements."

G. T. Beauregard
J. A. Early
Commissioners.

Incorporated in 1868 for 25 years by the Legislature for Educational and Charitable purposes—with a capital of $1,000,000—to which a reserve fund of over $350,000 has since been added.
By an overwhelming popular vote its franchise was made a part of the present State Constitution adopted December 2d, A. D., 1879.
The only Lottery ever voted on and endorsed by the people of any State.
It never scales or postpones.
Its Grand Single Number Drawings take place monthly.
A SPLENDID OPPORTUNITY TO WIN A FORTUNE. FOURTH GRAND DRAWING, CLASS D, IN THE ACADEMY OF MUSIC, NEW ORLEANS, TUESDAY, **April 14th, 1885—179th** Monthly Drawing.
Capital Prize, $75,000.
100,000 Tickets at Five Dollars Each.
Fractions, in Fifths in proportion.

LIST OF PRIZES.

1	CAPITAL PRIZE		$75,000
1	do	do	25,000
1	do	do	10,000
2	PRIZES OF	$6000	12,000
5	do	2000	10,000
10	do	1000	10,000
20	do	500	10,000
100	do	200	20,000
300	do	100	30,000
500	do	50	25,000
1000	do	25	25,000

APPROXIMATION PRIZES.

9	Approximation Prizes of $750		6,750
9	do	do 500	4,500
9	do	do 250	2,250
1967	Prizes, amounting to		$265,500

Application for rates to clubs should be made only to the office of the Company in New Orleans.
For further information write clearly, giving full address. **POSTAL NOTES**, Express Money Orders, or New York Exchange in ordinary letter. Currency by Express (all sums of $5 and upwards at our expense) addressed
M. A. DAUPHIN,
New Orleans, La.
or M. A. DAUPHIN,
607 Seventh St., Washington, D. C.
Make P. O. Money Orders payable and address Registered Letters to
NEW ORLEANS NATIONAL BANK,
New Orleans, La.
March 19, 1885. 11044

PINE ISLAND
1865.
Moisture 13·03 per cent.
Nitrogen 256 do.
Egm Amonia 3·10 per cent.
Avail: Phos. Acid 1012.
Insolu. 2·11
Total 12·23.
Potash 1·89.
Commercial value per ton $32·50.
Signed CHAS. W. DADNEY, Director.
J. B. STARR, Ag't,
Feb'y 26, 1885. 107-tf

Established Sept. 3, 1878.
THE VALLEY MUTUAL LIFE ASSOCIATION
OF VIRGINIA.
HOME OFFICE, - - STAUNTON, VA.
Membership over 8,000.
Surplus over $115,000.
Death Rates Paid over $300,000.
The Largest Business of any Insurance Co. in North Carolina.
Recommended by over 2,000 Prominent Members in North Carolina,
among whom are the following representative names: Col. A. B. Andrews, Prest. W. N. C. R. R., and asst. to Prest. R. & D. R. R.; Maj Jno. C. Winder, Manager Sea Board Air Line; Major W. W. Vass, Treas. R & G R R & R & A. R. R.; Major W. H. Crow, Genl. Agent Ætna Life; Hon. M. McGehee, Commissioner Agriculture; Dr. Eugene Grissom, Supt. Insane Asylum; Dr. J. J. Fuller, Assistant Supt. Insane Asylum; Dr. P. L. Murphy, Supt. Western Insane Asylum; Major Robt. Bingham, Bingham's School; R. T. Gray, Esq lawyer; Judge A. C. Avery, Ex-Judge; David Schenck; Col. J. B. Starr, merchant; Elijah F. Moore, Prest. People's Bank; Col. Jno. A. Pemberton, E. L. Pemberton, Hon. Geo. M. Rose, E. J. Hale, Esq., Editor FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER, Geo. Brandt, Esq., merchant; Major J. R. Smith, merchant; W. J. McDiarmid, Manager Manchester Factory; Isaac W. Clark, Master Machinist C. F. & Y. V. R. R.; E. T. B. Glenn, C F. & Y. V. R. R.; M. W. Johnson, Master Carpenter C. F. & Y. V. R. R.; Maj. Alex. Graham Principal Fayetteville Graded School; Jas. M Vann, Sr., Merchant Tailor.
☞Active and reliable agents, that are willing to devote all their time to the business, can make liberal contracts by applying to
GEN. M. P. TAYLOR,
Agent at Large,
Wilmington, N. C.
or
GEO. C. JORDAN,
State Agent, Raleigh, N. C.
Jan. 15, 1884. 101-4m

NEW AND REVISED EDITION
OF
Stephens' United States.
E. J. HALE & SON have just issued a new edition of STEPHENS' UNITED STATES, Revised and Enlarged by Mr. Stephens, whose last days were occupied in adding to the volume, first issued in 1872, the history of the country from 1872 to 1883.
The book is too well known to need reproduction of tributes to its excellence. Mr. Stephens had peculiar qualifications for his work. He was a statesman, identified with more than half a century of national growth and personally familiar with all of the men who have made their mark on the country's history during that period. His mind was eminently philosophical, and his writings are not mere dry details of events. He was a prominent actor in the most exciting and important scenes of our history, and wrote from personal observation and matured experience. He was a sincere and steadfast lover of truth.
These qualities enabled Mr. Stephens to make a book pronounced by the best teachers
THE MOST VALUABLE COMPENDIUM EVER MADE FOR THE SCHOOL ROOM,
the only school history really readable, and by the most eminent men, North and South, a work of highest excellence, vigorous, precise, perspicuous, truthful;
A PERFECT HAND BOOK
for the Statesman and for the Student of American History.
The new and complete edition—one volume 12mo, 526 pages—is well printed and strongly and tastefully bound. Price $1.50. Liberal rates made for introduction into schools and colleges, and a copy mailed to any teacher for examination on receipt of 75 cents.
Stephens' United States is for sale by all Booksellers, and by the Publishers,
E. J. HALE & SON,
Nos. 66 and 68 Reade Street, New York.

North Carolina Resources.
"One of the most useful series of descriptive books ever published about any State."
—BOSTON POST.
HALE'S INDUSTRIAL SERIES
Two Volumes Now Ready.
I. THE WOODS AND TIMBERS OF NORTH CAROLINA. Curtis's, Emmons', and Kerr's Botanical Reports; supplemented by accurate County Reports of Standing Forests, and illustrated by an excellent Map of the State.
1 *Volume* 12mo. *Cloth*, 273 *pp.*, $1.25.
II. IN THE COAL AND IRON COUNTIES OF NORTH CAROLINA.—Emmons', Kerr's, Laidley's, Wilkes', and the Census Reports; supplemented by full and accurate sketches of the Fixty-six Counties, and Map of the State.
1 *Volume* 12mo. *Cloth*, 425 *pp.*, $1.50.
Sold by all Booksellers, or mailed postpaid, on receipt of the price, by
E. J. HALE & SON,
Publishers, Booksellers and Stationers, New York
or
P. M. HALE, Publisher, Raleigh, N. C.

FOUTZ'S
HORSE AND CATTLE POWDERS

No HORSE will die of COLIC, BOTS or LUNG FEVER, if Foutz's Powders are used in time.
Foutz's Powders will cure and prevent HOG CHOLERA.
Foutz's Powders will prevent GAPES IN FOWLS.
Foutz's Powders will increase the quantity of milk and cream twenty per cent., and make the butter firm and sweet.
Foutz's Powders will cure or prevent almost EVERY DISEASE to which Horses and Cattle are subject.
FOUTZ'S POWDERS WILL GIVE SATISFACTION.
Sold everywhere.
DAVID E. FOUTZ, Proprietor,
BALTIMORE, MD.
Dec 6, 1884 98-1y

OBSERVER.

E. J. HALE, Editor and Proprietor.

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

THURSDAY.....APRIL 2, 1885.

ANNOUNCEMENT.

Semi-Weekly Observer.

As soon as its new outfit is received, the OBSERVER will be issued, in its present size and form, semi-weekly as well as weekly.

Subscriptions for the semi-weekly will be received at the OBSERVER office and by its agents at Carthage, W. J. Stewart; Lumberton, J. A. McAllister; Lillington, B. F. Shaw; Elizabethtown, W. W. Shepherd, and postmasters elsewhere.

The price of the semi-weekly will be $3 per annum; of the weekly $2 as heretofore.

Subscribers who wish to change to the semi-weekly will be credited with their payments on

EDITORIAL CORRESPONDENCE.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 18, 1885.

By request of certain parties who have somewhat control over the matter to which I alluded last week as detaining me here, my return to New York has again been postponed. The detention gave me opportunity for seeing another phase of life at this gay capitol, under the best auspices. Last night, the President gave a reception, or held a levee, as one chooses to call it, which was looked forward to with a good deal of anxiety by both "outs" and "ins." It was the first test of the new administration from a social standpoint, and some of those who led society before the "new people" got in, were lavish of predictions of failure for the successor of Mr. Arthur, who will go down to posterity as the "society President." The "new people," too, were a little nervous as to the result. But the White House was equal to the emergency, and it is conceded on all hands that never was there a more brilliant gathering in America. Invitations were issued, with few exceptions, only to members of Congress, the Cabinet, Supreme Court, Diplomatic Corps, and Army and Navy. In company with Col. Green (through whose thoughtful courtesy I was enabled to attend) Governor McCreery and several others, I had an opportunity of judging for myself. The papers will bring you long descriptions of the gorgeous scene, which I must say no description can do justice to. Although built many years ago, when the Republic was in its infancy, the White House is still equal to the demands of great ceremonials. The immense rooms and broad corridors (as wide as some streets), up stairs and down, and the great conservatory connecting, gave room enough for the two or three thousand of distinguished men and beautiful women who came to do honor to the Democratic chief magistrate. It was a scene not soon to be forgotten, and altogether better to look at, though in some respects resembling, the grand transformation scenes in the theatres.

The President seems to be proceeding slowly and cautiously with his appointments, but I make no mistake in predicting that he is going to give us a thoroughly Democratic administration, although the office-seekers may have to wait a little. And this brings me to the subject of a letter which Col. Green has written to a Radical Postmaster in our State who wants to be retained, and with which, as the closing of the mail is at hand, I must cut short my letter. It will commend itself to all but the partisans of the person to whom it was addressed—to whom it will serve as a general answer—and is as follows:

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 14, 1885.

POST MASTER AT ————:

SIR:—Yours of 10th inst. was received two days ago but I was compelled by pressure of official duties to delay replying. As it is I am afraid the one I am about to make will not prove satisfactory. As you give me cogent arguments for your retention in the office you fill, I suppose courtesy demands that I try and rebut them with others, before taking a course counter to your wishes.

With all deference to your opinion, I cannot possibly conceive how one who, by his own admission, has done all he could to break down the party soon, through the grace of God and the popular verdict, to be placed at the head of affairs, and who with others similarly-minded, has succeeded but too well these twenty years by gone, can expect favor or indulgence at the hands of its executive. Pardon me if I cannot see why special exception should be made in your behalf. The same reasons adduced by you, might with something like equal force be advanced by almost every incumbent now in office, and it admitted would leave my party friends where they have been these four and twenty years, out in the cold. And that is where they will not be left, if I have my say.

You say that large numbers of the post-offices in the South are filled by Democrats. That is probably so to the extent of the picayune or five or twenty dollar appointments, but do you know of one of the grade of yours that is so filled? "The Golden Rule," to which you allude, is a capital rule both in theory and practice; but as a rule it is more theoretical than practical. Especially is such the case in play and politics. Those who stake and lose are usually advocates of that beneficient and christian dogma. Until the world grows better, the winning side will not see it.

Your war record, as narrated, is to your honor. We both fought for self-government and Anglo Saxon supremecy. Which of the two parties, yours or mine, has kept up the struggle from that time to this? To my conception, that is the chief dividing line between between the two parties. Hence I am of Democrats, Democratic. I fully agree with you that "the Republican party is a thing of the past in North Carolina," as I believe it will soon be throughout the length and breadth of the land; and from the bottom of a poor sinful heart, I thank the Great Unerring Governor that it is. Believing as I do most conscientiously, that it has been from its natal to its dying hour, the party of oppression and injustice and constitutional infraction, it is but legitimate to conlude that those who helped to kill it, have gained my gratitude and to my thinking are entitled to the rewards incident to its overthrow. I am sure upon mature reflection, you too will come to that conclusion.

Your appeal to my ambition or political aspiration under the implied threat of your displeasure and hostility hereafter, as penalty of disregard of your wishes, as any one would have told you who knows me, is entirely wasted. In my limited sphere of public employments, self interest has ever been subordinated to sense of duty. "Policy" is the one word which if I had my way should be wiped out from our glorious vocabulary.

My political creed as a public servant is a simple one. Although desiring to deserve the good opinion of all good men, I will never stoop to win it by unworthy means, for then I would no longer deserve it. I fear the honest enmity of none; and will not submit to injustice or wrong from any.

When my rule of conduct shows that I cannot say thus much, let patriots and good men relegate me to deserved obscurity. Regretting the necessity as I conceive forced upon me of being thus plain, I am yours respectfully,

W. J. GREEN.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 31, 1885.

I had occasion to refer in one of my letters to the beauty and perfection of the plan which Washington's French engineer drew for this city. Since, a Republican made a remark to me which gave me opportunity of teaching him a little history. With the conceit that characterises the Northern Republican who believes—like his fellow of the South in that detestable thing called the "New South"—in the America of Grant, Hayes and Garfield, my acquaintance said, "Well, there is one thing we must all praise Boss Shepherd for, and that is giving us this beautiful city." I quite astonished him when I replied that Shepherd had simply been the agent—and a very extravagant and corrupt agent he was—who happened to be entrusted with the execution of one of the details of the development of the plan referred to: and that not a line of trees; or a square, or a "circle," or the grass plots therein; or a street or curb-stone thereon; or site for a statue; front line of the houses that now so numerously adorn Washington's city, but was all thought out, planned and provided for by its far-seeing founder. And this led me to the reflection that the old fogies who laid the political foundations of the Great Republic with such consumate skill, seemed to have had views of the material accompaniments of the political grandeur they anticipated and provided for, which the physical progress of our day has not been able to improve upon. It is even said that the great Haussman, whom Louis Napoleon employed to reconstruct Paris, borrowed his idea from the plan of Washington. Manifestly we have a great deal to learn from The Fathers, and it is a matter for rejoicing that the rising generation are likely to have under this administration a constant reminder of the old fashioned and better ways of the ante-bellum Republic.

One of the manifestations of this *renaissance* is the President's way in the distribution of public offices He is continually surprising the politicians; but reflection is beginning to show that he has scarcely made a single mistake.

Governor Vance made a statement to Governor Stedman and me yesterday which will be very gratifying to the pride of North Carolinians. He said that there had not been a single applicant for office here from our State who did not make a gentlemanly and presentable appearance. Further, he had laid aside a month's salary in anticipation of applications for assistance in that way from some of the disappointed, but to his astonishment, he had not been called upon for as much as five dollars.

The Senate will probably adjourn this week, after all the diplomatic nominations have been sent in. All the Congressmen have gone home, except Gen'l Cox and Messrs Reid and Henderson.

MAIL ROUTES IN THE THIRD CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.—Of the twenty-eight new mail routes accorded to the nine North Carolina Districts, Col. Green has secured six, as follows:

From Tarheel, by White Oak and Ammon, to Cypress Creek, 23 miles and back, twice a week.

Leave Tarheel Wednesday and Saturday at 5 a. m.; arrive at Cypress Creek by 12 m.

Leave Cypress Creek Wednesday and Saturday at 1 p. m.; arrive at Tarheel by 8 p. m.

Bond required with bid, $500.

From Shannon, by Raeford (n. o.), Antonio (n. o.), Sandy Grove (n. o.), and Montrose (n. o.), to Keyser, 33 miles, twice a week.

Leave Shannon Monday and Thursday at 6 a. m.; arrive at Keyser by 5 p. m.

Leave Keyser Tuesday and Friday at 6 a. m.; arrive at Shannon by 5 p. m.

Bond required with bid $700.

From Elizabethtown, by King's Bridge, (n. o.) and Colly (n. o.), to Gravel Hill, 18 miles and back, twice a week.

Leave Elizabethtown Wednesday and Saturday at 7 a. m.; arrive at Gravel Hill by 12 m.

Leave Gravel Hill Wednesday and Saturday at 1 p. m.; arrive at Elizabethtown by 6 p. m.

Bond required with bid, $400.

From Snead's Ferry, by Marine Store (n. o.), to Duck Creek, 54 miles and back, twice a week.

Leave Snead's Ferry Wednesday and Saturday at 7 a. m.; arrive at Duck Creek by 11 a. m.

Leave Duck Creek Wednesday and Saturday at 12 m.; arrive at Snead's Ferry by 5 p. m.

Bond required with bid $200.

From Goldsborough, by Grantham's Store, Jordon, Bentonville, Newton Grove, and Odam's Cross Roads (n. o.), to Goldsborough, equal to 32 miles and back, twice a week.

Leave Goldsborough Monday and Thursday at 6 a. m.; arrive at Newton Grove by 6 p. m.

Leave Newton Grove Tuesday and Friday at 6 a. m.; arrive at Goldsborough by 6 p. m.

Bond required with bid, $700.

From Clarkton to Whiteville, 14 miles and back, once a week.

Leave Clarkton Saturday at 7 a. m.; arrive at Whiteville by 12 m.

Leave Whiteville Saturday at 1 p. m., arrive at Clarkton by 6 p. m.

Bond required with bid $200.

GEN. GRANT—HIS CONDITION VERY CRITICAL.—*New York March* 30.—Gen. Grant is in a critical condition. There is a rumor on the street that Dr. Douglass states that he cannot live twenty-four hours.

Emigration from the South.

In last week's OBSERVER we copied a long article from the New York *Times*, stating that there was a perfect exodus from South-west Virginia and North-western North Carolina. We remarked at the time that we believed the report exaggerated. The Asheville *Citizen* says:

"A telegram is speeding through the land trying to overtake another telegram which told of a large exodus going on from South-west Virginia, the effort now being made to shift the scene of flight from South-west Virginia to South-westest North Carolina. The reason assigned for the flight from Virginia was short crops, starvation and disease. This damaging state of things is denied; and as the reason does not exist, so there is no exodus from that section. But as there is an exodus from somewhere, it must be from North Carolina; and for the reason; not of starvation or of sickness and mortality; but because the people have become tired of waiting for railroads, and have gone off to hunt them up. Now it so happens that at the very time Western North Carolinians are charged to be in despair about a railroad, that institution is after them in full persuit; and though the fifteen protestors bawl out hold on! halt! the merciless railroad pushes on to overtake the refugees and will soon hold them in its grasp.

But there is no exodus from Southwestern North Carolina nor any other part of Western North Carolina. Our people are happy and content—perhaps too much so—and have no idea of flight to parts unknown, to ills they know not of; no idea of a change from the fertile valleys and the deep rich covers and luxuriant hill tops, out of which they are always sure of enough of hog and hominy, and ample store of fruit, and all they need, obtained by the simplest plans of labor, pursued into their fastness by the inexhorable railroad, the absence of which is the alleged cause of their lamentation and their miserable flight from their once happy firesides and the graves of their fathers.

And the *Industrial South* says the great "Exodus from Virginia" is a tempest in a tea pot.

DEATH OF HON. JACOB THOMPSON.—*Memphis, Tenn*, March 24.—Hon. Jacob Thompson died this afternoon at his residence in this city. His funeral will take place on Thursday.

Mr. Thompson, was a native of Caswell county, N. C., born May 14, 1810. He was educated at the University of North Carolina and, adopting the law as a profession, removed to Mississippi in 1835. He was elected to Congress in 1839 and served continuously until 1851, when he declined re-election and remained out of public life until appointed Secretary of the Interior by Mr. Buchanan in 1857. He resigned this position January 8, 1861, and cast his fortunes with the South. He was Governor of Mississippi from 1862 to 1864. And during a part of the war was Inspector General for the Department of Mississippi and served on the staff of Gen. Beauregard. He was also for a time the special agent of the Confederate government in Canada.

The usual mark of respect to the memory of ex-Cabinet officers was paid to that ex Secretary of the Interior Jacob Thompson, the department of the Interior being closed, the pillars draped in mourning and the flag displayed at half mast. Of Mr. Thompson's associates in Mr. Buchanan's Cabinet there are still living Mr. Phillip F. Thomas, woo served one month as Secretary of the Treasury; Joseph Holt, who served as Postmaster General and Secretary of War, and Horatio King who served as Postmaster General during the last month of Mr. Buchanan's administration.

The Washington *Post* says that certain Republicans, with more spleen than brains, are disposed to find fault at this mark of respect to one who has been a Confederate Officer.

Prof. H. E. Shepherd.

The editor of the Raleigh *Register* commenting upon an article from Wilmington *Star* (which was copied in last weeks *Observer*) in regard to the qualifications, &c., of Prof. Shepherd, has this to say:

"Whilst the *Register* does not agree with the *Star* in regarding Prof. Shepherd as a fit man to fill the office of Superintendent of Public Schools in North Carolina, for which his bent of mind and habit of life have altogether disqualified him, it thoroughly concurs with the other suggestions of the *Star*. Professor Shepherd's leisure, almost his whole life, has been devoted to the study of history and literature, especially the history and literature of the English speaking race, in which department of knowledge he is probably the peer of any scholar in America. His History of the English Language, published about ten years ago, which stamped him at once as scholar, and as a writer of high order, has been adopted as a text-book on the English language in quite a number of high schools and colleges in various States in the Union, has been warmly commended by Gildersleeve, Whitney, Marsh and others of our best American scholars, and also by some of the most distinguished scholars of England and Scotland. The boy who left us eighteen years ago has achieved abroad a national reputation as a philologist, and would come back to the State better fitted, in our judgment, than any living North Carolina scholar, and as well fitted as any man, to elevate the standard of English scholarship among us. If the University, or one of the colleges of the State establish a Chair of English scholarship as must be done before long if we are to keep pace with the progress of learning, Professor Shepherd is probably better qualified to fill it than any other man of North Carolina birth. We have not seen him nor heard from him for some years, but neither among the dwellers at home nor the dispersed abroad has the State a more loving son, and we feel sure that he would gladly come back home."

It is rumored that R. H. Battle, Esq., recently appointed to the Superior Court bench, has not yet fully made up his mind whether or not he will accept the position. He will signify his intention to the Governor on his return from New Orleans.—*Evening Visitor.*

A Batch of Nominations by the President.

WASHINGTON, March 30.—The President to day sent to the Senate the following nominations:

To be Consul Generals of the United States—Thomas M. Waller, of Connecticut, at London; Frederick Raine, of Maryland, at Berlin.

To be Ministers Resident of the United States—Issac Bell, Jr., of Rhode Island, to The Netherlands; Rufus Magee, of Indiana, to Sweden and Norway.

To be Ministers Resident and Consuls General of the United States—Edward Parke Custis Lewis, of New Jersey; to Portugal; Rasmus B. Anderson; of Wisconsin, to Denmark.

To be consul of the United States—A. Haller Gross, of Pennsylvania; at Athens, Greece; Evan P. Howell, of Georgia; at Manchester, England.

To be Envoys Extraordinary and Ministers Plenipotentiary of the United States—Thomas J. Jarvis, of North Carolina, to Brazil; Alexander R. Lawton, of Georgia, to Russia; Anthony M. Kelley, of Virginia, to Italy..

To be Minister Resident of the United States—George W. Merrill, of Nevada, to the Hawoiian Island.

To be Consul General of the United States: Edmund Jussen, of Ill., at Vienna.

Capt. Geo. H. Burton, 21st Infantry, to be Major and Inspector General.

Brown, Shipley & Co., of London, England, to be special fiscal agents of the Navy Department.

Nathan Gregg, of Tennessee, to be Collector of Internal Revenue for the Second district of Tennessee.

Alexander McCue, of New York, to be Solicitor of the Treasury.

David Settle, of North Carolina, to be Marshal of the United States for the Western district of North Carolina.

Joseph E. Johnston, of Virginia, to be Commissioner of Railroads.

Lewis Mullen of New York, to be Appraiser in the district of New York, State of New York.

Clement Dowd, of North Carolina, to be Collector of Internal Revenue for the Sixth district of North Carolina.

Capt. Wm. J. Valkmar, Fifth Cavalry, to be Major and Assistant Adjutant-General.

Among the nominations confirmed by the Senate to-day, were the following nominees: Clariborne Bowman, postmaster at Yazoo City, Miss.; Mrs. Elizabeth S. Herbert, Newberry Court House, S. C.; Donald G. Auld, at Sumter, S. C.

WASHINGTON, March 31.—The President to-day sent the following nominations to the Senate:

To be Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of the United States—W. R. Roberts, of New York, to Chili; Charles W. Buck, of Kentucky, to Peru.

Charles T. Russell, of Connecticut, to be Consul at Liverpool, England.

Henry G. Pearson, to be Postmaster at New York, N. Y.

Norman J. Colman, of Missouri, to be Commissioner of Agriculture.

John T. McGraw, of West Virginia, to be Collector of Internal Revenue for the District of West Virginia.

Henry P. Kerschau, of Louisiana, to be Naval Officer at New Orleans.

Andrew J. Boyd, of North Carolina, to be Collector of Internal Revenue of the Fifth District of North Carolina.

Richard B. Hubbard, of Texas, to be Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of the United States to Japan.

Wm. W. Long, of Texas, to be United States Consul at Hamburg, Germany.

A gentleman very near the President and undoubtedly speaking from actual knowledge, reports that the reappointment of Mr. Pearson was made after the most patient examination of all facts connected with the charges against him and his answer to same, which was yesterday submitted and read by the President. The appointment, therefore, may be considered a complete vindication of the postmaster. It is further stated that the reappointment of Mr Pearson will constitute a notable exception to the course which the President may be expected to pursue. The New York post office is the largest and most important in the country, and of interest to all people, especially to the vast business enterprises centered in the metropolis. It is to-day considered a complete illustration of the successful application of the civil service reform principles to an immense government establishment. "This condition," added the gentleman above referred to, has been brought about very largely by the intelligent effort of Mr. Pearson, and he is thus identified in the closest manner with this example of success of reform. To retain him insures faith and confidence in a movement which would receive a shock from his removal. His retention was earnestly requested by a large number of business men of the city, both Democrats and Republicans, and very generally by the Independent Republicans, who did such good service in support of the Democratic candidates in the last campaign.

It is further authoritatively learned that this act of the President must not be regarded as indicating that in other cases those opposed to the party of the President will either be appointed or retained after the expiration of their terms of office.

In answer to a suggestion that the reappointment of Mr. Pearson might cause great dissatisfaction in the ranks of his party, the President is represented as saying, "The Democratic party, is neither hypocritical, unpatriotic, nor ungrateful."—*Wil. Star.*

HOW IT WILL AFFECT AMERICA.—Should war break out between England and Russia the demaud for American cereals and other agricultural products would be brisk, and may perhaps supply the stimulust business every one has been so long looking for in vain. The decision reached by the British cabinet to demand of Russia that the work of the promised joint delimitation of the Afghan frontier shall be at once begun will bring matters to a crisis. Such a demand means a great deal under present circumstance. It sounds like the old fashion growl of the British lion before his constitution was enfeebled from excessive doses of Gladstonian platitude. It is equivalent to saying: "Peace or war? Take your choice."—*Baltimore Sun.*

Envoy to Turkey.

The Hon. S. S. Cox, of New York, has been nominated by the President and confirmed by the Senate as Minister to Turkey. Mr. Cox has served more terms in Congres than any of his political colleagues, and now seeks relief both to extend his European travels and to procure material for a new book. The New York journals, without exception, speak in high terms of his Congressional career, and express regret at losing one who as at all times devoted himself to the interest of his adopted State.

Mr. Cox began life in the law, but soon turned journalist, having become owner and editor of the Columbus *Statesman*, one of the most important Ohio journals, so long ago as 1853. In 1855 he took to diplomacy, going as Secretary of Legation to Peru. He entered Congress from Ohio in 1857 and served in four successive houses from Ohio until 1865. In that year he removed to New York, was elected to the House again in 1868 and has served continuously since.

The *World* says: "But what about the House of Representatives? What will it be without the ever ready and brilliant Cox—the skilled parliamentarian, the artful debater, and the *bete noire* of the Republican Columbian Orator? Is it safe to say that no man will be so thoroughly missed? For more than twenty years he has been a familiar figure on the floor of the House. He has had command of the flying artillery on the Democratic side and the ponderous Democratic pioneers have been extricated from many a perilous position by his agility and promtitude. What a gloomy, sombre, dull institution the House will be without Cox! How the genial, jovial, witty Congressman will be missed in the corridors and committee rooms. And what a vacancy he will create in that leaden publication, the *Record*, by the withdrawal of his contributions, adorned with classic tropes argumentative appeals, rich with the spoils of time and brilliant with the gems of experience. And what is the Democratic party going to do if it plucks its best men in the Senate for the Cabinet and gives foreign leave to its brightest members of the House?"

The *Herald* says: "The House of Representatives will be considerably weaker by his absence in the sparring to be done with the republicans at the next session, and the country can ill afford to lose him from the discussion of revenue questions. It is a special misfortune to New York city, of whose local needs in Congress he has been a zealous guardian. There never was one more faithful."

Establishing Industrial School in North Carolina.

The General Assembly of North Carolina do enact.

Sec. 1. That the board of agriculture is hereby authorized and directed to seek proposals of donations for the establishment of an industrial school; and when any city or town shall donate in lands, buildings or money, an amount adequate in the judgment of said board for the establishment of said industrial school, it shall be their duty to locate the same at such place. And if there be more than one city or town making such proposals, it shall be the duty of the board to locate it at the place offering the greatest inducement.

Sec. 2. The board of agriculture shall direct the organization and equipment of the said school, and shall manage and control the same in conjunction with a board of three directors, appointed by the board of aldermen of the city or town where proposal is accepted. The local board of directors may sit with the board of agriculture in advisement upon all matters pertaining to said school; but shall not have power to vote upon questions involving appropriations from the funds of the Department of agriculture.

Sec. 3. That instruction shall be provided in this school in wood work, mining, metallurgy practical agriculture, and in such other branches of industrial education as may be deemed expedient.

Sec. 4. That the board of agriculture shall apply to the establishment and maintenance of this school such part of their funds as is not required to conduct the regular work of the department. Provided that not more than five thousand dollars of their funds shall be applied to the establishment of the school in one year.

Sec. 5. That this act shall be in force from and after its ratification.

THE FRENCH DEFEATED BY THE CHINESE.—*London, March* 29, 1885.—A despatch from Paris says: "It is officially announced that the Chinese troops on the Tonquin frontier yesterday made a desperate attack upon the intrenched camp which had been established by General Negrier between Langson and Kilna, and from which General Negrier had been making reconnoissances beyond the frontiers separating Tonquin from China proper. The Chinese drove the French back to Langson and recaptured that town. During this series of fights General Negrier was greviously wounded and the French casulties were very serious. The latest accounts represent the French troops to be in full retreat, with the Chinese vigorously pursuing them. A vast quantity of commissary and other stores has been lost. General Negrier received a gunshot wound in the chest. He was brought from the field, but his recovery is doubtful. The total French loss in killed and wounded is not yet known. General Briere de l'Isle, who is in chief command in Tonquin, telegraphs for assistance in an imploring tone, which leads the Parisians to expect futher disasters. A council of war was held today, with General Lewal, the Minister of War, presiding. Intense excitement prevails wherever the bad news has become known in France."

FAYETTEVILLE & WILSON RAIL ROAD.—President Bridgers, of the Wilmington & Weldon Rail Road Company, advertises in the Wilmington *Star* for proposals for Graduation, Masonry and Trestle-work on the Wilson and Fayetteville Railroad; this has the appearance of work. We understand that it is officially stated that this road will be completed during the Summer of 1886.

The President's Progress.

It may be that Mr. Cleveland is not moving fast enough in the matter of appointments to keep up with the impatience of some of our Democratic brethren, but it certainly cannot be complained of him that he is not moving on party lines and in accordance with party usage.

Being a man of strong personality himself, it is but natural that he should be more or less governed by personal predilections in the choice of officials to fill the places of leading importance under his administration, but where this independence of judgment is not carried to an offensive or dictatorial extreme its exercise is always perfetable to the irresolute and vacillating policy which in undertaking to please everybody is usually successfull in only pleasing no one.

The appointments of the President thus far made are fully up to the accepted Democratic standard. No exception can be taken to the political loyalty or consistent antecedents of a single one of them; to say nothing of their acknowledged high average in point of ability.

In regard to the appointment of postmasters it is also to be noticed that Mr. Cleveland's purposes an adherence to the old rule as far as possible, filling vacancies as they occur solely with Democrats and upon the usual local Democratic recommendation. There will necessarily arise contingencies and controversies of which the arbitration will devolve upon the President, and factious prejudices may not always be appeased, but we can rest assured that party precedents are not to be ruthlessly set aside nor seeds of future contention sown so far as it lies in the appointing power to avoid it.

It is considerably less than a month since Mr. Cleveland was inaugurated. Judging his future policy by the preliminary glimpses which the last three weeks have afforded of it, we cannot see that the Democratic party of the country, sensitive as it is upon the subject of patronage, has any reasonable cause for complaint.

No one should question the propriety of moving with caution in a matter of such importance. The fruits of a triumph won only after twenty-five years of continual exclusion from power should not be lightly estimated or carelessly disposed of if the party hopes to retain their permanent possession. Every energy should now be bent to the holding of what we have, not merely in the sordid sense of honors and emoluments, but for the future good of the country.

The President, in a pre-eminent degree, is supposed to be animated by this spirit, but he should be given ample time for the great work of reorganization that lies before him. It cannot be done in a week, or a month, or possibly six months, well, and only of his work in its completeness can a just and impartial estimate be made. Therefore let premature criticism of his judgment and his motives give place to the encouraging hope that both judgment and motives will be fully vindicated by results.—*Washington Post.*

No Hope for Logan.

ST. LOUIS, March 28.—Eugene Sitting, an editor in Chicago and a strong Republican member of the Legislature, but a positive anti Logan man, has been in the city since Friday. Mr. Sitting holds the balance of power in the Senatorial election in Illinois and has been the object of more abuse than any other man in that body, owing to his always having been a Republican and having been elected as such from a strong Republican district in Chicago. Speaking of the Senatorial contest, he said:

"John Logan will not be elected. He is not wanted by the Republicans, and Morrison will not be elected, as he is not the choice of the Democrats. A dark horse will appear within ten days and be elected. It will be some man, at present not spoken of, probably Bob Lincoln or Farwell—perhaps Palmer. The Governor will not get to appoint Logan, as this Legislature will either elect a Senator or hold on until next fall. If by some reason the Legislature should adjourn and the Governor appoint a Senator, his career would be brief, as none of the appropriation bills have been touched, and they will not be until a Senator is selected. Then, in case of an adjournment, the Governor will reconvene the Legislature to pass the appropriations, and the appointed Senator will find a Senator elected. The thing has all been considered and every contingency arranged for. Both sides, Democrats and Republicans, are wide awake and taking advantage of every point. All the brains of the State are at the Capitol half of their time, and every move that statecraft, wisdom and scheming can suggest is being taken advantage of. Morrison and Logan have given up. They don't expect to be elected. They are still on hand and pretend to feel secure, but they don't I never saw anything tell on a man like this contest has on Logan. He looks at least twenty years older. He is turning gray, and has an odd, far-away, disappointed look on his face. He is really an object of pity and begs and pleads for support like a child. The past few months have made an old man of him."

AN OFFICIAL DECLARATION OF WAR.—*London, March* 30.—A despatch from Paris to the Exchange Telegraph company says: War will be officially declared against China to-day. Fifty thousand reinforcements will be at once despatched and a march upon Pekin ordered. It is expected that Admiral Courbet will bombard Canton. Figaro says 1,200 of the French troops were killed or wounded at Langson. Some of the papers publish articles in favor of impeaching the ministry.

SENATOR RANSOM.—The following handsome compliment is paid to North Carolina's distinguished Senator by the Washington *Hatchet*:

"Senator Ransom is regarded by Southern Democrats as having the confidence of President Cleveland and his Cabinet. He is one of the wisest and safest advisers the Administration can have from the South. His broad and conservative views on all State and national affairs justly entitle him to the closest confidential relations with the President as an adviser."

The papers announce that Jefferson Davis is seriously ill.

State News.

A BEE LINE.—The Baltimore *Record* says: "When the Cape Fear & Yadkin Valley Road gets into Wilmington and finishes up its western line, it will be about almost an air line from the Seaboard to Cincinnati.

It is said that the Mormons will build a Church in Rutherford county, N. C. Two of their elders will conduct it while three others work as missionaries in North and South Carolina, Georgia and East Tennessee.

The Governor has appointed the following gentlemen as commissioners of the Normal School at Asheville: Messrs. H. A. Gudger, D. T. Mallard and Thos. VanGilder. This is one of the four new Normals School recently established by the Legislature.

Washington *Gazette*: We learn from good authority that during the year 1884 there were sold in the State of North Carolina 34,993 barrels of liquor. These would average 44 gallons to the barrel, which at an average price of $1.25 per gallon, amounts to the respectable sum of $1,925,000. This is a correct estimate.

A GROWING PLACE.—A correspondent, writing to Concord, N. H., *Independent Statesman*, speaks in enthusiastic terms of the industrial growth of North Carolina. He gives the experience of a Reidsville citizen as follows: "I came here fourteen years age. There was just one little store here then, and scarcely anything else to make a town. Now there are sixty stores. I bought land at eight dollars an acre. Now some land here brings as high as two thousand dollars an acre."

The following are the newly elected Board of Aldermen for the City of Wilmington:

First Ward—E. W. Dosher and G. P. Rourk (col).

Second Ward—E. D. Hall and G. J. Boney.

Third Ward—John L. Dudley and Sam'l Bear, Jr.

Fourth Ward—David G. Worth and Clayton Giles.

Fifth Ward—F. H. Darby and Valentine Howe, (col).

Col. E. D. Hall was unanimously elected Mayor and Col. John D. Taylor City Clerk and Treasurer.

FOR NEW ORLEANS.—Gov. Scales and party left on the 28th in Col. Alex. B. Andrews' private car, via Greensboro and Charlotte. Gov. Scales, Mrs. Scales, Miss Katie Scales, Attorney-General R. F. Davidson and wife, Mr. Montford McGehee, Col. and Mrs. A. B. Andrews, Treasurer and Mrs. Donald W. Bain and Mr. C. E. Cross, of the Auditor's office, will be of the party. At Greensboro they will be joined by Colonel's F. H. Fries and J. M. Leach, Jr., of his personal staff.—*News & Observer.*

TROUBLE AT HIGHLANDS.—There has been a good deal of excitement recently at the town of Highlands in Macon county, over the disorderly conduct of certain outlaws in that vicinity. An arrest of several moonshiners was made last week by United States officers, and the arrested parties were brought to Highlands for safe keeping. The party were at a hotel when suddenly a rescue of the prisoners was attempted by a mob of mounted men from Georgia. A fight ensued. The would-be rescuers were repulsed, and one of them (Barney or Ramsey) was killed. The rescuing party then scattered. Since the affair dire threats have been made by the friends of the arrested men, against the citizens of Highlands, because the latter gave the officers of the law information concerning the blockaders. The people of Highlands have appealed to Governor Scales for protection, and he has ordered Adjutant General Johnstone Jones to make a investigation and report the facts. This will be done shortly, and the Governor will then determine what protection the people of Highlands need.—*Piedmont Press.*

A telegram was received by the Governor from Adjt-Gen. Jones, at Wayesville, as follows:

"I have just returned from Highlands. Quiet has been restored, but apprehensions of further troubles are felt. There is no need of troops at present. A prompt and vigorous enforcement of the law by the State and Federal authorities is all that is required. No disturbance has occurred since the affray of the 10th of March, but threats of murder and burning have been communicated. Almost a reign of terror exists among the Highlands people. The lawless element consists mainly of citizens of Rabun County, Ga. Only a few North Carolinians are among the disturbers of the peace."

IN THE SOUDAN.—*London, March* 29.—The latest advices state that General Wolseley, after making an inspection of the military stations from Dongola to Cairo, will go to Suakim. It is now certain that the advance of General Graham's army to Tamai will be made on Wednesday, sufficient water stores at General McNeill's zereba having been completed to-day. Despatches from Suakim say: "The New South Wales contingent arrived to-day. The Australians were met by General Graham, who congratulated them on their fine appearance and eulogized their patriotic intentions, saying he was proud to command such men. They were heartily cheered on landing. They will take part in the advance on Tamai. It is reported that Osman Digna has moved his camp to Tamanieb.

ALMOST DOLLAR FOR DOLLAR.—Another informal meeting of the Inaugural Executive Committee was held last night, and the statement of the finances was most satisfactory. The tickets sold aggregated about $36,700. Although no definite report was made, the promenade concert will realize about $7,000, and the receipts from privileges and other sources will swell the total to about $46,000. This amount, the committee stated only lacked about $400 or $500 of meeting the expenses in full, and thus every contributor to the inaugural fund will have his money returned almost dollar for dollar. It was stated that 115 more tickets were sold than were taken in at the door on the night of the ball. The sale of the roof realized $1,307. The committee will be ready to make its final report to the general committee next Monday night.

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

Published every Thursday at 19 Green Street, (Observer Building.)

THURSDAY.....APRIL 2, 1885.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION:

One year (in advance).....$2 00
Six months.....1 00

☞ No name entered without payment, and no paper sent after expiration of time paid for.

RATES OF ADVERTISING:

Advertisements will be inserted for $1.00 per square for the first and fifty cents for each subsequent publication.

Contracts for advertising for any space or time may be made at the office of the OBSERVER, or by correspondence.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

E. J. FULLER—For Sale.
MRS. FURNER—Embroidery.
WANTED—At the Bookstore.
MRS. JOHN SHAW—For Rent.
MRS. M. G. EVANS—Job Printing.
MRS. JOHN SHAW—Variety Store.
H. R. NOVITZKY—Desirable Goods.
J. A. PHILLIPS & SON—Dissolution.
G. W. LAWRENCE—Annual Meeting.
GEO. M. ROSE—Commissioner's Sale.
H. W. LILLY—Administrator's notice.
S. SHEETZ & SON—Furniture Dealers.

ABOUT TOWN.

LOVE FEAST.—There will be a love-feast at the Hay Street Methodist Sunday School Chapel Friday evening, beginning promptly at 8 o'clock. Christian people of all denominations and serious persons, are cordially invited to join in this service. Let there be a full attendance of the membership.

CLEAN UP.—We hope, before the warm weather sets in, the commissioners of the town and the board of health will see that all the ditches, culverts, sewers and other places detrimental to health will be thoroughly cleaned and put in order. We notice that other communities are taking active steps to prepare for the threatened cholera, which 'tis stated, may visit our country the next Summer or Fall. Our authorities should look to the matter at once.

NEW INVENTION.—Capt. J. B. Underwood has patented an attachment to a Printing Press, by means of which any advertisement or other printed matter can be printed in any color desired, in the same length of time, with no more labor than if the whole paper were printed one color. For instance, an advertiser wishes to attract attention to the wagons he sells, a cut of the wagon is inserted, printed red or some other color, the rest of the advertisement being black, and the whole done in the regular getting off of the paper. If the invention is all that is claimed for it, Mr. Underwood has doubtless struck a bonanza.

DIED.—In this town, on Saturday evening last Mrs. LOUISA W. PRIOR, wife of Mr. Warren Prior. The deceased was well known to every one here, having lived all her life among us. None knew her but to love her, and many a silent tear fell as her remains were laid in their last resting place. Mrs. Prior was a member of the Presbyterian church, and in the church she loved so well the funeral services were held on Tuesday morning. The church was filled with sympathizing friends who mourned with the afflicted family. Had she lived to see another sun rise she would have reached her 67th year, and the anniversary of her wedding. Mrs. Atkins, her married daughter arrived here from Richmond, on Monday.

PERSONAL.—Col. Wharton J. Green and daughter, Mrs. Pembroke Jones, arrived here yesterday morning. The Colonel looks well, after a long and laborious work. We believe we express the universal sentiment of his constituents when we say that he is the right man in the right place.

Doctor McNeill and wife have returned from New Orleans. The Doctor looks as well as could be expected after so severe an illness, and is able to attend to his professional duties.

Mr. and Mrs. A. H. Slocomb returned on Saturday, and Mr. B. E. Sedberry on Tuesday from New Orleans. All report a pleasant trip and fine exhibition.

Sheriff Green and Doctor McKoy, of Harnett; Dr. J. A. Leslie, of Keyser; and Thos. Russell, Esq., of Shoe Heel, were in the city this week.

A CHINESE LAUNDRY FOR CHARLOTTE.—At the Buford House yesterday morning two well dressed Chinamen were seen. One is named Sam Kee, and the other is his "friend," as he was registered at the hotel. Mr. Kee and his friend have come to Charlotte to engage in the laundry business and have perfected all their arrangements for opening a genuine Chinese laundry. Their laundry will be established in the basement under the Buford House, Fourth street entrance. They were busily at work yesterday setting the basement in order for their business, and will be ready to take in washing next week. They say that they intend to do the best character of work and will charge low prices.—*Charlotte Observer.*

Here is a chance for some of our enterprising young capitalists to make money and benefit the town. What a blessing a good Laundry would be here. The services of skilled laundrymen can be procured in New York at very reasonable rates, and even if much lower prices than those now paid here for washing were charged, a fine margin for profit would be left.

PROSPECT OF A NEW BUSINESS HERE.—Mr. Natt Atkinson informs us that a responsible party from Philadelphia is making preparations to come to Asheville to engage in the manufacture of brooms and brushes, out of broom corn. This will not only inaugurate a new branch of business here, but will stimulate farmers to the culture of a new product. The party we speak of says "the general yield is from two to three tons of broom corn per acre, and the seed in large quantities which is ground for horses; and the crop is as easily cultivated as corn."—*Citizen.*

Why should not our farmers take note of this matter and look into the merits of it. The seed could readily be gotten through any of the Druggists, and an experiment on a small scale tried to test the profitableness of the crop, and if found to say then try raising it extensively. Some few years ago we heard this matter discussed by a salesman of wood and willow-ware, who sold large quantities of brooms, and he stated that our soil was well adapted to the culture of broom corn, and that it was a paying crop. Who will try it?

MEETING OF THE UNION HOME AND HOSPITAL.—There will be a meeting of the Union Home and Hospital this afternoon at 4 o'clock.

Sundry Observations.

Major Orrell is putting up a cottage on the lot between the residence occupied by Messrs. A. B. Daingerfield and H. R. Novitzky; when finished it is to be occupied by Mr. George Burns.

Mr. W. S. Cook has ordered material for building a neat house on his lot between the residence of Mrs. I. B. Davis and Mr. R. H. Tomlinson.

Capt. W. J. Tolar has put up a comfortable one story dwelling on the Utley field opposite the brick yard.

Mr. R. M. Nimocks is getting his plans ready for the remodeling of his double store on Hay street, and expects to begin work on it very shortly.

The long front piazza of the Seminary is being painted; what an improvement it would be were the entire front painted. But we won't suggest.

The store occupied by Mr. W. J. McDonald, on Green street, has been painted a pretty shade of drab.

The railroad authorities have had a wooden plank way laid across the street at the crossing on Hay street, leaving sufficient room between the rails and boards for the passage of car wheels, and at the same time arranging it so that persons riding across the track will not be severely jolted, as has been the case heretofore.

The town authorities are having the ditches on the main streets opened. We would call their attention to the condition of the long ditch on Gillespie street emptying into the mill pond.

Having a leisure hour a few days ago we visited the dwelling Capt. S. C. Rankin is having built on the Sandy lot on Russel st. The house combines comfort and convenience, with neatness and taste, fronting on two streets, and standing as it does on a high knoll, it presents very pretty fronts to each street, and from the house there is a fine view of the town and adjacent country. The extensive lawn slopes gently down to the creek, and when it is graded and sown in grass it will be very handsome, in the rear of the house extends a field of some eight or ten acres which will afford the Captain an opportunity to show "what I know about farming." So it is that, one by one as desirable lots, in the city are offered for sale, they find eager purchasers, and upon them handsome houses are at once built.

Now for gardens.

Peach, plum and cherry trees are bursting into bloom.

The good work of pulling down the old awnings goes bravely on.

Spring lamb, green peas and asparagus—how pleasant that sounds.

The lumber for Capt. Daingerfield's new houses is being hauled.

Mr. Jno. D. Williams, Sen., Mr. Kenneth Murchison, and several others, left Wilmington this week in a special palace car for New Orleans.

Rev. H. G. Hill, D. D., left on Tuesday to attend the meeting of Fayetteville Presbytery, which is held this year at Smyrna Church, near Laurel Hill, Richmond county.

Now the amateur gardener searcheth for his gardening implements so carefully laid away, as he thought, and findeth them not, and mourneth because he hath to buy more.

The usual neat packages filled with sand were dropped on the streets yesterday to fool the unwary paseer. That nickel nailed down caused many a word more emphatic than devout.

The pile of brick in front of the site for Thornton's new store is assuming mammoth proportions. It looks as if there was brick enough for several stores already without hauling more. Work on this and the new store of Warren Prior & Son, will begin as soon as the weather permits.

A gentleman of this city recently sent home a lot of the fertilizer that is made from cotton seed meal and chemicals to put on his garden. His better-half thinking it cow-feed; gave a good feeding of it to the cow, strange to say, without injury. There is no better food for cows than cotton seed meal, but it is probably just as well not to give the fertilizer as a regular thing.

That the appeal in last week's issue of this paper would have been generously replied to by the young gentlemen of our city, was more than likely. But, recognizing the fact that although the young men are proverbially generous, they are sometimes forgetful, one of the young ladies who takes an active interest in the affairs of the Union Home and Hospital, Miss Kate Murchison, gave them an opportunity a day or two ago to express their interest in the success of this benevolent institution by opening their pocket books. It is evident from the annexed list of names of those who responded to the appeal, that the gentlemen were mindful of the old adage, "That when fair woman asks help for the sick and needy, no man can deny their request."

Messrs. A. S. Huske & Co., provisions.
Dr. H. W. Lilly, bolt of sheeting.

Mr. Henry Smith,	cash.
" Jno. McLauchlin,	"
" Robt. Prior,	"
" Walter Leak,	"
" F. R. Rose,	"
" Jackson Prior,	"
" Jno. Myrover,	"
" Sandy Cook,	"
" J. B. Bidgood,	"
" Jno. Broadfoot,	"
" Henry Robinson,	"
" J. A. Pemberton Jr.	"
" E. L. Pemberton,	"
" W. B. McMillan,	"
Dr. Hunter,	"
" Hodges,	"

Sheriff McQueen, seeing the notice in the paper that fuel was needed, sent 8 cords of wood, which came in good time, and was much appreciated.

Mr. H. G. Hall has purchased the "Carver" place a few miles from town. Mr. Hall expects to run a tobacco farm on part of this large place. He also intends working the saw and grist mill, and will probably build a store on the place for the furnishing of hands and convenience of neighbors.

CHANGE OF POST OFFICE ADDRESS.—After April 15th, 1885, the Post Office address of Rev. J. P. McPherson will be changed from Fayetteville, N. C., to Jonesborough, Moore County, N. C. Correspondents and editors will please note this change, which is made to be nearer his field of labor, and to save expense by living on his farm near Jonesboro, N. C.

Respectfully,
J. P. McPHERSON.
Fayetteville, N. C., March 31st, 1885.

The North Carolina Debt.

RALEIGH, N. C., March 27.—The State Treasurer announces that the time for exchanging the bonds included in the act of 1879 to "compromise, commute, and settle the State debt," was extended by the Legislature to Jan. 1, 1887, and that the first classes of bonds are as follows:

Class 1—Bonds dated before May 20, 1861, known as "old bonds," which the holder can easily identify by their dates. They are redeemable at 40 per cent. of the principal. The last date of this class is April 1, 1861.

Class 2—Bonds issued since the close of the war by authority of acts passed before the war for the Western North Carolina Railroad dated at different times as follows: July 1, 1866, Oct. 1, 1866, July 1, 1867, Jan. 1, 1868, Oct. 1, 1868. Also bonds issued to the same road dated Oct. 1. 1861. Wilmington, Charlotte and Rutherford Railroad, dated at different times as follows: July 1, 1862, Jan. 1. 1866, and Jan. 1, 1867. Western Railroad, from Fayetteville, dated Oct. 1, 1861r These are redeemable at 25 per cent. of the principal.

Class 2—Bonds to provide for funding the State debt, issued under the act of March 10, 1856, dated Jan. 1, 1866, and the bonds issued under the act of Aug. 20, 1868, to provide for funding the matured interest on the public debt, dated Oct. 1, 1868, redeemable at 15 per cent. of the principal.

Bonds presented for exchange must be accompanied by all coupons belonging thereto in the possession of the holder. The bonds to be issued under the above mentioned act are to bear 4 per cent. interest, and are exempt from taxation. Their coupons are receivable after maturity in payment of all State taxes. Provision is made in the act for the payment of the interest, and it will be promptly paid as it accrues. On issuing the new bonds the matured coupons thereon are detached and retained by the Treasurer. The exchange is made at the office in Raleigh. The only expenses attending the exchange are the express charges on bonds to and from this city, to be paid by the holders. The act authorizes the funding of bonds to the amount of $12,626,000, of which over $9,600,000 has been funded. The following mentioned bonds are excluded from the act: The issues known as "special tax" bonds, which the holder can readily identify, as the statement on the face of each bond suggests its character; the issue to the Chatham Railroad Company under an ordinance of the convention of 1878, dated April 1, 1868, $1,000 each; the issue to the Williamston and Tarborough Railroad Company under the same authority, dated Oct. 1, 1869, $1,000 each; the bonds issued on account of the penitentiary under the act of Aug. 24, 1868, dated Oct. 1, 1868, $1,000 each. There is now $310,000 in the Treasury in excess of the annual interest charge, which the Legislature ordered to be invested in the new 4 per cent. bonds.—*Times.*

REV. DR. DEEMS.—The special (New York) correspondent of the Raleigh *Chronicle* says:

"It was an original and it is an exceedingly interesting and beneficient work that Dr. Deems has done here and is doing here. The very conception of a church of Strangers was original, and the working out of that conception was such an undertaking as only an indefatigable man could have done. Dr. Deems is as busy, has as many kinds of work to do, keeps up with as many projects for good and is as nearly omnipresent as if he were yet in his youth. There is not a busier man in New York, and, I may add, not a more popular one."

DIED.

"Death came to the earth, by his side was spring,
They came from God's own bowers,
And the earth was full of their silent work,
For they both were sowing flowers."

Never was sung prepared for a lovelier flower than MARY IDA, wife of A. J. Brannan, and daughter of J. H. and Elizabeth Farrar.

On the afternoon of the 28th inst., in the pride of her womanhood, she was taken from her loved ones to bloom in God's Paradise. Possessed with a bright mind, affectionate heart, sweet disposition, and rare beauty she gained the love of all who knew her. Many dear friends "weep that one so lovely should have a life so brief." We implore our Heavenly Father to grant unto the bereaved ones, the consolation of His spirit to uphold them in their dark hour. Let them feel that 'not in cruelty, not in wrath" has their loved one been taken away.

"Weep not for her, for she hath crossed the river:
We almost saw Him meet her on the shore,
And lead her through the golden gates, where never
Sorrow or death can enter any more.

Weep not for her, that she has reached before us
The safe, warm shelter of her long-loved home.
Weep not for her; she may be bending o'er us
In quiet wonder when we, too, shall come."

FRIEND.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

OUR NEIGHBORS' CHILDREN LOOK SO rosy and healthy and are never sick. Our children are so delicate and have such sallow complexions. Your neighbor keeps up with the times and gives Shriner's Indian Vermifuge to his children twice a year.

What will Surely Do It.

One's hair begins to fall out from many causes. The important question is: What is sure to make it grow in again? According to the testimony of thousands, Parker's Hair Balsam will do it. It quickly covers bald spots, restores the original color when the hair is gray or faded, eradicates dandruff, and causes the scalp to feel cool and well. It is not a dye, not greasy, highly perfumed, safe. Never disappoint those who require a nice, reliable dressing.

"It was a Wonderful Remedy."

For many years my blood was in a bad condition, manifesting its character by a scrofulous breaking out on both my ankles, which caused me considerable suffering as well as great annoyance. Seeing the name of Rev. Jesse H. Campbell, of Columbus, Ga., attached to a certificate concerning a cure by Swift's Specific, I wrote to him about this remedy. His reply was that "it is a wonderful remedy." I tried it and found the action very much as described in the directions. I used about one dozen bottles, observing a steady and almost daily improvement from the start. I was entirely cured of this disagreeable and distressing disease. That has been nearly a year ago, and I find no signs of the disease returning, and am ready to testify with Rev. Mr. Campbell that Swift's Specific "is a wonderful remedy."

Charleston, S. C., Feb. 5, 1885. R. M. R.

Treatise on Blood and Skin Diseases mailed free. THE SWIFT SPECIFIC CO., Drawer 3, Atlanta, Ga.

Read the following from one of the most prominent and best known physicians and farmers in South Carolina. He writes, "That a negro girl 10 years old near him, took two or three doses of the 'WORM KILLER,' and passed 366 worms."

R. H. EDMUNDS, M. D.
Dated Ridgeway, S. C., May 26th, 1884.
111 3t

Mr. H. M. McDonold, LaGrange, N. C., says, Dr. Boykins "WORM KILLER" Frought over 100 worms from one child in his neighboorhood; and that it gives universal satisfaction. He sells more of it than all other worm medicine.

PRICE ONLY 25 CENTS PER BOTTLE.

Do not let your Druggist or General Dealer put you off with some *other*. Ask for "Boykiu's Worm Killer," and get it. 111-3t

How He Struck It Very Rich.

Mr. J. B. Franz, propietor of the St. James Hotel, Mansfield, O., is in luck on account of the purchase of a ticket in The Louisiana State Lottery. Several weeks since Mr. Franz, who has previously drawn small sums in the lottery, invested in one whole ticket and five one-fifth tickets, paying $10 for the same. Yesterday (Feb. 10th,) the drawing took place and Mr. Franz received a telegram notifying him that his whole ticket had drawn $6,000 in cash, which sum is subject to his order. *Mansfield* (Ohio) *Liberal*, Feb. 11.

Tired and Languid Women.

How many women there are of whom these words are true: "They feel languid and tired, hardly able to bear their weight on their feet, the bloom all gone from their cheeks, irritable and cross without meaning to be, nerves all upset, worried with the children, fretted over little things, a burden to themselves, and yet with no acute disease.' What a pity it is. But a few bottles of Parker's Tonic will drive all this away, and relieve the troubles peculiar to their sex.

Fayetteville Market.

CORRECTED BY
A. S. HUSKE & CO.,
DEALERS IN
HARDWARE AND GROCERIES.

N. C. BACON—		North Carolina,	5@6½
Hog Round,	11@00	Northern,	1.00@1.25
Sides,	10@00	HIDES—	
Hams,	12½@13	Flint—good	10@11
WEST. BULK MEATS—		" damaged.	5@5
Sides,	7½@8	Dry Salt,	10@00
Shoulders,	7@0	Green,	4@4½
WESTERN BACON—		IRON—	
Sides,	10@11	American,	3@4
Hams,	14@15	Swedes,	5@6
Shoulders,	8@8½	LARD—	
BAGGING—	@11½	North Carolina,	11a13
BEEF—		Western,	10@12
On foot,	3@4	LEATHER—	
Dressed,	5½@7	Upper	35@40
BEESWAX—	22@24	Sole,	25@29
BUTTER—		Harness,	28@32
North Carolina,	20@25	MOLASSES—	35@45
Northern,	35@00	NAILS—	
COFFEE—		10 penny—basis	$2.75
Java,	25@30	PORK—	7@8
Rio,	9@11	POTATORS—	
COTTON YARN—	90	Sweet,	50@60
COTTONTIES	1.25@1.65	Irish, bush	1.25@1.35
CHICKENS—	25@2	SALT—	1,00@1.00
EGGS—	11½@12½	SUGARS—	
FLOUR—		Coffee,	6@6½
N. C. Fam.	$4.00@4.50	Granulated,	7½@8
Wes. Fam.	4.25@7.00	SHEETINGS—	7½@00
FODDER—	65@75	SHUCKS—	45@00
GRAIN—		TALLOW—	5@6
Corn,	70@75	WOOL—	16@00
Oats,	60@09	SPIRITS—	
Rye,	@ 80	Corn Whiskey,	2@4
Peas,	80@85	Rye Whiskey,	4.00
HAY—		Apple Brandy,	3.00

COTTON MARKET.

CORRECTED BY
J. B. STARR,
DEALER IN
COTTON, FERTILIZERS AND NAVAL STORES.

Middling	10½@00
Low Middling	10½@00
Ordinary	00@00
Stained	00@00

Fayetteville Naval Stores Market.

Crude Turpentine—	
Hard	$ 80@0 00
Yellow Dip	$1.40
Virgin Dip	$1.75
Spirits	25½@00 cents.
Rosin, Strained to Pale	65@2.75.

WILMINGTON MARKET.

WILMINGTON, March—31 4 P M

SPIRITS TURPENTINE—The market was quoted firm at 29 cents per gallon.

ROSIN—The market was quoted dull at 92½ cts. for Strained and 97½ for Good Strained.

TAR—The market was firm at $1.20 per bbl. of 280 lbs. with sales at quotations.

CRUDE TURPENTINE—The market was steady with sales reported at $1.15 for Hard and $1.75 for Virgin and Yellow Dip.

TIMBER—P M feet—Extra Heart (first class yellow pine), $13.00, 00.00@12.00; Prime Shipping (first class heart), 10.00@00.00; Extra Mill (good heart) $8.09, $0.00@$00.00; Mill Prime, $6.50@7.50; Common Mill $4.00@$4.50; Inferior to Ordinary, $3.00@$4.00—*Wil. Star.*

HAVING

This Day Received the

First Shipment

of my very carefully selected

SPRING

stock of

MEN'S FINE

Custom Made

CLOTHING,

I take pleasure in presenting the same, feeling assured that it will prove more desirable than any I have heretofore shown.

Respectfully,
HENRY R. NOVITZKY.
April 2, 1885. 112-tf

IN NEW QUARTERS!

I WOULD ANNOUNCE THAT I AM TEMporarily located in the corner store next to the Market, known as KYLE'S corner, where I will be happy to see my friends and customers.

NEW FRESH GOODS.

My present stock has all been purchased in the last few weeks, and consequently is the most desirable assortment to select from in the city. It comprises everything usually found in a well appointed Dry Goods Store, and an examination of it is solicited.

Orders by mail promptly attended to.

FRANK W. THORNTON.
Feb'y 19, 1885. 106-tf

DISSOLUTION.

THE PARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE EXisting between the undersigned, under the firm name of S. A. Phillips & Son, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. Mr. S. A. Phillips assuming all debts, will continue the business at the old stand.

All persons having claims against the firm are requested to present them at once.

S. A. PHILLIPS.
T. E. PHILLIPS.
April 2, 1885. 1t

NEW AND BEAUTIFUL EMBROIDERY.

DO NOT FAIL TO CALL AT MR. D. A. Bell's (Seminary) Friday or Saturday to see Mrs. FURNER'S samples of Embroidery, as she will begin her class on Monday.
April 2, 1885. 1tpd

WANTED.

A FEW SECOND-HAND COPIES OF DOlores by Benj Robinson, Esq., at the Fayetteville Bookstore.
April 2, 1885. 1t

S. SHEETZ & SON,

FURNITURE DEALERS,

Undertakers and Cabinet Makers,

KEEP ALWAYS ON HAND IN CONNECtion with their large and varied stock of

Furniture,

a full line of

COFFINS,

Rosewood, Walnut and Gloss; White Cases and Caskets.

Give us a call when any thing in our line is needed, and we guarantee satisfaction.

No. 10 Green St., Fayetteville, N. C.
April 2, 1885. 112-tf eow

VARIETY STORE.

MRS. JOHN SHAW BEGS TO INFORM her friends and the public generally that she has just opened in the office recently occupied by Dr. John Small, a store for the sale of

Notions and General Varieties,

Notions, Confectionery, Hoisery, Handkerchiefs, Toilet Articles and a number of 10 Cent Goods, as well as a great many other articles too numerous to name, will be constantly on hand.

The public are requested to examine these goods, which will be cheerfully shown to all who desire, and satisfaction guaranteed both in price and quality.
April 2, 1885. 112-4t

FOR RENT.

I OFFER FOR RENT MY DWELLING ON Haymount. Possession given at once. For terms and further particulars apply to me at my store.

Mrs. JOHN SHAW.
Fayetteville, N. C., April 2. 1885. 112 tf

A CARD.

I WISH TO INFORM MY PATRONS AND the public generally that I am sole owner and proprietess of the Job Office known as the EXCELSIOR PRINTING OFFICE.

No one is authorized to transact any business for me but my agent and manager, Mr. R. L. Glover. My prices for job work are as cheap as any house in the State, and persons desirous of having work done will do well to examine my prices before going elsewhere.

Mrs. M. G. EVANS.
April 2, 1885. 112-2t

Annual Meeting.

CUMBERLAND COUNTY AGRICULTURAL Society will hold a meeting on Thursday April 9th, at 11 o'clock, A. M., at the Town Hall, for the purpose of electing officers for the ensuing year. All persons who feel any interest in having a good Fair are specially invited to attend.

G. W. LAWRENCE, Sec'y.
April 2, 1885. 1t

Administrator's Notice.

HAVING BEEN THIS DAY DULY QUALIfied as administrator of the estate of John Shaw, deceased, the undersigned hereby gives notice to all persons having claims against said estate to present them on or before March 25th, 1886, or this notice will be pleaded in bar of their recovery.

All persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment.

H. W. LILLY,
Adm'r of John Shaw, dec'd.
March 25, 1885. 112-6t

COMMISSIONER'S SALE OF LAND.

By virtue of a decree of Cumberland Superior Court, I, as Commissioner appointed by said Court, will, on

Saturday, April 25th, 1885,

at 11 o'clock, at the MARKET HOUSE IN FAYETTEVILLE, expose to sale, by public auction for cash,

114 Acres of Land in Carver's Creek Township adjoining the lands of King, Ray and others, being the northern part of "THE HARGROVE PLACE," as deeded by D. McD. Buie and wife to Marian Baker.

GEO. M. ROSE, Commissioner.
Fayetteville, N. C., March 17th, 1885.
apl 2 112-4t

FOR SALE.

HOUSE AND LOT ON MOORE STREET. for terms apply to
apl 2-112-tf E. J. FULLER.

Administrator's Notice.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVING THIS DAY been duly qualified in the Superior Court of Cumberland county, N. C., as Administrator of the estate of Dr. B. W. Robinson, hereby gives notice to all persons having claims against said estate to present them on or before March 10, 1886.

All persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment.

J. H. ROBINSON, Adm'r
of B. W. Robinson.
Fayetteville, N. C., March 10. 1885. 109-6t

GARDEN SEEDS.

LANDRETH'S NEW CROP GARDEN SEEDS.

A full supply received and for sale by
S. J. HINSDALE.
Jany 1, 1885. 99tf

NEW SPRING GOODS,

HATS, &c.

The Latest Spring Styles Just Out.

Fancy Goods, Notions, &c.

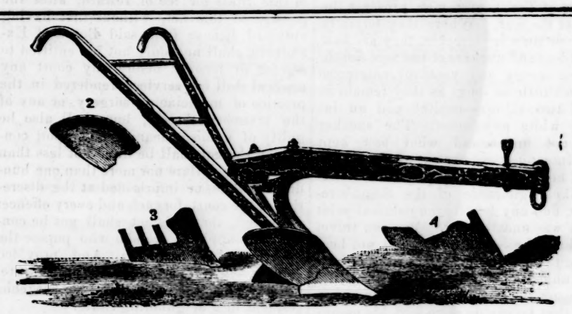
CORSETS, GLOVES, HOSIERY, HANDKERCHIEFS, VEILS, FICHUES,

LACES, SCARFS, INFANT'S HOODS, SACKQUES, DRESSES,

LACE BONNETS, EMBROIDERY SILKS, ZEPHYR, &c.

FIVE AND TEN CENT GOODS.

March 12, 1885. 109 tf MRS. DYE, 17 Hay St.



CLIPPER PLOWS.

The Best on the Market.

Guaranteed to give Perfect Satisfaction.

WE CALL THE ATTENTION OF THE FARMERS TO THE ABOVE NAMED PLOWS, and ask them to call at our store and examine them. We have sold about three hundred of them during the last three years, and have diligently inquired into their merits, and as every one was guaranteed to give satisfaction, in no instance that we know of has one failed to do so, but on the contrary, we are told by scores, "it is the best plow in the world." We feel no hesitation in recommending them to those who have not tried them. Ever since it took the first premium at the Raleigh fair in 1880, in the field trial, in competition with twelve of the leading plows used in the South, the sale has been on the increase, and still continues to improve. We have bought more this season than ever before, because the demand is greater.

We guarantee every one to give perfect satisfaction, so you run no risk in trying one. We think our stock of Plows and Castings will be the largest and most complete in town within one week.

Clipper, Atlas, Stonewall, Farmer's Friend, Leader, New 48, 50, 40, 45, 35—Plows; Old Style 35, 40, 45, 50, A6, 6E, M6 and 10 Plows,

with complete line of castings for above. Also castings for Watt and Dixie Plows. We also have a full line of Trace Chains, Collars, Harness, Bridles, Plow Lines, Back Bands, &c., &c.

Country merchants would do well to see us, or correspond with us before purchasing Plows or Castings elsewhere.

HUSKE'S HARDWARE HOUSE.

A. S. HUSKE & CO.
February 12, 1885. 105 tf

At McNEILL'S MUSIC STORE

NEW MUSIC, NEW INSTRUMENTS.

Sheet Music from five cents per copy up, Instruction Books for the Piano, Organ, Violin, Flute, Guitar and Banjo.

Also a fine line of small instruments, such as Violins, Violoncellos, Guitars, Banjos, Flutes, Horns, Zithers, Music Boxes from $1.25 to $25 00, Musical Caskets, Organettes, Aristons and hosts of others, in fact anything from a Jews Harp to a Piano, constantly on hand.

We have also Violin, Guitar, Banjo and Zither strings, both of wire and sinew, and of all makes.

PIANOS AND ORGANS

sold on any terms whatever, cash, time or on the installment plan, to suit the purchaser.

We also do a large Insurance business, being agents for some of the best companies that do business in America, and would be pleased to have any one wishing to place any insurance or to purchase anything in the musical line, to call on us.

Mr. JNO. R. McNEILL is now in charge of our store and would be pleased to have any and all of his friends to call.

McNEILL & CO.
March 26, 1885. 111-tf

NEW SPRING GOODS.

Just Received

AT

GEORGE BRANDT'S

GRAND CENTRAL DRY GOODS BAZAAR,

ONE OF THE HANDSOMEST ASSORTments of

Prints, Cashmeres, Bleachings, Sea Island Shirtings and Shoes,

For Ladies, Misses, Children, Gents and Boys.

New Styles in Hats, Notions, &c., &c.

Call at

GEORGE BRANDT'S.
Feb'y 19, 1885. 106 tf

CALL AT

SEDBERRY'S

AND BUY

BUIST'S FRESH

Garden Seeds.

MOTTO:

New and Fresh or None.

Jan'y 8, 1885 100tf

NEW LINE.

The Steamer Excelsior

WILL RUN THE DAYS OF THE WAVE. Leave Fayetteville on Wednesday and Saturdays. The customers of the Wave and all who have freight is solicited. Cheap rate from Wilmington to Bennettsville.

For freight and passage apply to
J. DEL. SMITH,
P. O. Box 44. Fayetteville. N. C.
March 26, 1885. 111-2tpd

FOR SALE OR TO LET.

THE HOUSE ON PERSON STREET AT present occupied by Mr. A. H. Slocomb, containing eight rooms, fire place in each, house newly built and in first class condition. Neighborhood excellent, water and all conveniences on the premises. Possession given in thirty days.

Apply to T. J. GREEN.
March 26, 1885. 111-4t

NEW SPRING HATS!

ROSE & LEAK have received by express, the latest style of Spring Hats.

N. C. Plaids.

ROSE & LEAK have just received another invoice of N. C. Plaids since the 10,000 yards advertised three weeks since.

Shoes! Shoes! Shoes!

ROSE & LEAK have received a new lot of Spring and Summer Shoes. Their stock is now complete in all grades, from Kip Brogans and other peg'd work, to the finest Custom Sewed for ladies, gentlemen and children.

Ready-made Clothing.

ROSE & LEAK have just received by express a fine assortment of Spring Samples of Cassimeres, and are prepared to take measures for suits, guaranteeing a fit. Their stock of Ready-made Clothing is on the market at cost and *less*.

Dry Goods, &c., &c.

ROSE & LEAK have received this week new Spring Calicoes in Black and White, Greys and Fancy Colors. Also, Bleached and Sea Island Shirtings, Jersey Jackets, Jersey Gloves, Celuloid Collars, Pants Cloths, Black English Crape, Mourning Dress Goods, C. P. Corsets, Hoisery, Irish Linen, Linen and India Lawns, Table and Floor Oil Cloths, beautiful Embroderies, and many other seasonable and desirable goods.

March 26, 1885. 111-3t

I Am Receiving Daily

Fresh Supplies of Heavy and Fancy Groceries of the best brands.

FLOUR from the celebrated Gambrill Mills.
Sugars, Teas, Coffees of the best quality, including the fine Peabury Coffee.
Bacon, Lard, Fish, Butter, Molasses and Syrup.
Canned Goods, Candies—French and Plain.
Fruits—Foreign and Domestic.
Vegetables of all kinds.
Toilet and Laundry Soaps.
Wood and Willow-ware, Crockery and Tinware, Cutlery.
Tobacco, Cigars and Cigarettes, all of the finest brands. A fine Chromo with each pound of Lorillard's Smoking Tobacco.
Also, all Goods found in a first-class Grocery Store. A. GARRASON.
Feb'y 27, 1884 86tf

THE SOUTH.

What It Is, and What It Wants.

From an address delivered before the Lehigh University by Mr. R. H. Davis, who recently accompanied the editor of the *Philadelphia Times* on his Southern tour, we take the following. He says:

"The war was one of the greatest blessings the Southern people have ever known. We not only feed the colored man, but his white master. That great leisure class, who lived like princes and who regarded work as demeaning, were taught a lesson by the war which saved them from themselves and which has made the South the land of promise that it is to-day. The condition of the young men presents the benefit of the war. Where they formerly spent their time in idleness, they are now the builders and workers of the new South. But their energy and youthful enterprise will avail little as long as they remain in need of two things—capital and an increased white population. The speaker could not understand what had kept Northern capital so long out of the South. He did not believe it was prejudice; it was more likely ignorance of the South's resources, and any fear from a political point of view was uncalled for. You can travel throughout the South to-day and not hear one word of politics except as politics bear on the improvement of Southern industries. The sooner the Northern capitalists understands that he can do more with his money by investing it in the South that in letting it lie idle in banks, or losing it on Wall street, the better for him and the better for the South. And not only the capitalist, but the emigrant, the farmer, the miner and engineer.

The South is no longer under an oligarchy, cotton is no longer king, and all of these men can find employment, and be better paid for it than they would be in the North. They are making iron in Alabama, with a fourth-rate furnace, six dollars cheaper than we can make it in Philadelphia to-day. In Tennessee they are shipping pig-iron to Pittsburg at less cost than the raw material brings in Pittsburg it itself. In Birmingham, Ala., they are taking out 4,000 tons of coal a day, and it is good coal and good iron; according to the committee from the Franklin Institute, it is as good as the best Swedish iron in the market, and the coal and iron and limestone lie side by side within six miles of each other. Yet with all these advantages they are willing to share them; they do not act like dogs in the manger about it. If you will build a furnance in Birmingham they will give you the land to build it on. Not only do they want the capitalists to build their furnances and to dig their mines, but they want the miner, chemist and engineer to work in them. I think, without exception, every workman above the rank of common laborer that I met in the Southern furnances was either a northerner or a Englishman. They have no technical colleges worthy the name in the South, and they depend entirely on skilled labor, from a distance. The young men who are going out West to suffer the hardships and privations of a cattle ranch or wheat farm will find in the South land as rich, labor as cheap, and will be surrounded by people more courteous and hospitable than any in America.

We have misunderstood the South in more ways than one. We have not appreciated her industries or shown the good fellowship we should have shown. If either side is to feel bitterly, surely it should be the South; they lost the fight, and it is a question if they did not suffer more from the Northern politicians after the war than they did from from the Northern soldiers during it. They tell me how after the war every third door in Philadelphia hung with crape; why, we didn't leave them the doors to hand it on; and yet they are not only anxious to meet us half way but all the way. They want us to help them and share with them in their industries and to be better friends. If the sight of those people building up their country of twenty years' growth doesn't touch your hearts, remember that very soon it's going to touch your pockets, for the South has within it that which is going to make it the most prosperous portion of the United States."

A MAMMOTH PAPER.—Yesterday's edition of the *World* reached our full press capacity. Several thousand more copies could have been sold if they could have been produced in time. Some idea of the enormous work of handling such an edition may be gathered from the fact that we consumed for it nineteen tons, or, to be exact, 37,865 pounds of white paper. We expect to put up another new machine—equal to two presses of 24,000 additional eight-page papers per hour—within the next week, and until then ask for a little indulgence from complaining subscribers and agents.—*N. Y World.*

A NEW FIRE ALARM—A few nights ago, as the pastor of a Hawkinsville negro church was conducting services, he had occasion to use the term "hell-fire," and becoming warmed up in his discourse, he yelled out the compound words as negro preachers can yell. Deputy Marshal Burroughs heard the latter part of the yell, and gave the alarm. The firemen rushed after their engines, and soon the streets were alive with people hunting for a red blaze. After searching everywhere the cause of the alarm leaked out, and now the boys are thinking of muzzling that preacher.

STATE BOARD OF HEALTH.—The following gentlemen compose the various standing committees of the State board of health: Epidemics, Drs. Wood and Jones; water supply and drainage, Dr. Wood and Mr. Winslow; hygienics of public schools, Drs. Satchwell and Lyle; illuminating oils, Prof. Simmons; climatology, Dr. Jones; adulteration of food and medicines, Drs. Payne and McDonald; vital statistics, Drs. Lewis and Wood; sanitary inspection, Drs. Jones and Payne.—*News and Observer.*

A PROSPECTIVE NORTH CAROLINIAN.—Mrs. Vanderbilt, widow of the late Commodore Vaderbilt, was a Miss Crawford, of Mobile. She was left $1,000,000 by the Commodore, which has since been increased by judicious investments to $1,500,000. She resides in the late Commodore's house, at Washington place and Mercer street. Mrs. Vanderbilt is a handsome woman of about fifty. She does not care for society at all and lives very quietly.—*N. Y. World.*

New Laws.

From the Raleigh Register.

THE MEDICAL LAW.

An Act relating to the practice of Medicine in this State.

The General Assembly of North Carolina do enact: Sec. 1. That section three thousand one hundred and twenty-two of the Code be amended by striking out the words "Provided, no person who shall practice in violation of this chapter shall be guilty of a misdemeanor."

2. That section three thousand one hundred and thirty-two of the Code be amended by adding at the end of said section the following: And any person who shall begin the practice of medicine or surgery in this State for fee or reward, after the passage of this act, without first having obtained license from said Board of Examiners, shall not only not be entitled to sue for or recover before any court any medical bill for services rendered in the practice of medicine or surgery, or any of the branches thereof, but shall also be guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof shall be fined not less than twenty-five dollars nor more than one hundred dollars, or imprisoned at the discretion of the court, for each and every offence: Provided, that this act shall not be construed to apply to women who pursue the vocation of a midwife: And provided further, that this act shall not apply to regularly licensed physicians or surgeons resident in a neighboring State.

3. That this act shall be in force from and after its ratification.

Ratified 23d day of February, 1885.

FIRES IN THE WOODS.

An Act to compel persons camping in the open air to extinguish their fires before leaving them.

The General Assembly of North Carolina do enact: Section 1. That if any wagoner or other person encamping in the open air shall leave their camp without totally extinguishing the camp fires, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof shall be fined not exceeding fifty dollars, or imprisoned not exceeding thirty days, in the discretion of the court, and shall also be liable to the parties injured by said neglect for the full amount of damages that any individual may sustain, to be recovered in an action in the Superior Court of the county wherein such damages may be done: Provided, this section shall only apply to the counties of Onslow, Pender, Edgecombe, Robeson, Wayne, Columbus, Cumberland, New Hanover, Bertie, Cabarrus, Harnett, McDowell and Davie.

2. That this act shall be in force from and after its ratification.

Ratified 25th day of February, 1885.

WEIGHT OF GRAIN.

An Act to amend section 3850 of the Code.

The General Assembly of North Carolina do enact: Sec. 1. That a bushel of wheat shall be sixty pounds; of Indian corn, fifty-six pounds; of corn meal, forty-eight pounds; of bolted corn meal, forty-six pounds; of rye, fifty-six pounds; of barley, forty-eight pounds; of oats, thirty-two pounds; of flax seed, fifty five pounds; of clover seed, sixty pounds; of peas, sixty pounds; of rough rice, forty-four pounds; of buckwheat, fifty pounds; of peanuts, twenty-two pounds; and if any person shall take any greater weight for one bushel of the several articles than is herein mentioned, he shall forfeit and pay the sum of twenty dollars for each separate case to any person who may sue for the same.

2. That this act shall be in force from and after its ratification.

Ratified 31st day of January, 1885.

NORTH CAROLINA AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY, FAIR 1885.—The State Agricultural Society, which has for several years been somewhat embarrassed, we are pleased to learn, has adjusted all its debts and is now on a solid financial basis.

We have been furnished with the following statement, which we with pleasure lay before our readers:

Some ten years since the Society purchased ground and erected large and commodious buildings for the annual Fairs, costing some $60,000, for which the property was mortgaged. The heavy interest to be paid prevented the liquidation of the principal as rapidly as was desirable. However, the debt has from time to time been reduced until it is now only $26,550, all told. Within the last few months the Society has issued bonds for the above amount, running twenty years, thus relieving it from any further embarrassment. These bonds bear six per cent. interest, and, we are pleased to learn, have every one been taken at par. This is an exact statement of the financial condition of the Society.

The great success of the State Exposition has revived the interest of our people in such matters, and we are pleased to learn that, while the next Fair will not be as grand an affair as the State Exposition was; it will be one of the best ever held in the State. We trust our people, all over the State, will renew their interest in this great State institution and aid in making it an honor to North Carolina.

BAD NEWS FOR RAILROAD ROUTE AGENTS.—The Postmaster General, it is understood, has said that applicants for position in the railway mail service might just as well withdraw their papers, as removals in this branch will only be made for good cause.

Postmaster-General Vilas says that this class of public servants ought to know at once that their places are not to be farmed out by politicians, and that he expects to continue the mail service just as it has been developed by the experience of the last ten years.

WASHINGTON, March 25.—The President sent the following nominations to the Senate to-day: Samuel S. Cox, of New York, to be envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary of the United States to Turkey; Capt. David B. Harmony, of New York, to be chief of the bureau of yards and decks department of the navy, with the relative rank of commodore. To be postmasters: Mrs. Elizabeth S. Herbert, at Newberry C. H., S. C.; Donald J. Auld, at Sumter C. H., S. C.; W. D. Whetchal, at Gainesville, Ga.; J. R. McCollum, at Newnan, Ga.; L. Hensly Grubbs, at Decatur, Ala.

Senators Accused of Grabbing Oklahoma.

THE WORLD BUREAU,
Washington, March 22.

Ex-Governor Click, of Kansas; Col. S. N. Wood, of the *Kansas State Journal;* J. G. Maybury, of the Osage *Democrat;* W. F. Toler, of Wichita, Kan., and ex-Representatives Clark and Weaver are here in the interest of the Oklahoma boomers and will to-morrow have an interview with the Secretary of the Interior. Col. Clark, the spokesman of the delegation, makes very serious charges against Senators Ingalls, Plumb and Teller and declares that these gentlemen are pecuniarily interested in the Oklahoma question; that a piece of land belonging to the Cheyennes and Arapahoes has been leased for grazing purposes to a Mr. Malaly, who represents Senator Teller, 564,480 acres being involved. H. B. Denhan, with 175,000 acres, is only another name for Senator Ingalls, while A. G. Evans and L. M. Briggs, with 456,960 and 318,720 acres respectively, are the agents of Senator Plumb.

These charges they propose to lay before the President, who they say has been imposed upon by lawyers representing the cattle-raisers and induced to issue the proclamation of several days ago. It will be shown that the declaration that there are no wire fences in Oklahoma is utterly at variance with the facts, and a map has been prepared by the *Kansas State Journal* which gives all the information obtainable as to the men who have cattle and land in this part of the United States.

According to Col. Clark, Oklahoma is covered with wire fencing and there is not an Indian in that section of the country. It has been represented at Washington that the boomers are a mob of desperadoes whose sole aim is pillage. "Pillage!" said Col. Clark, "when the fact is that they are colonists who want to go into this country and settle it up the same as Kansas was colonized. But to this the cattlemen demur, for as soon as the question is raised as to the title of these lands it will be demonstrated that they possess them illegally and in violation of section 2,116 of the Revised Statutes, which prohibits the Indians from granting or leasing any land or lands owned by them."

Two plans are to be submitted to the proper authorities with a view to a permanent settlement of this dispute, one to have a judicial decision and the other to have the President appoint a commission to investigate the rights of the cattlemen, if any exist. Military, the delegation say, are not necessary, and the only question at issue is whether the lands are public or not. By the action of Secretasy Teller the cattle-raisers were allowed to pick up without a shadow of right about 1,600,000 acres of the finest grazing land in the West

Senator Plumb, so the delegation say, is interested in several stock-raising associations, but Senator Ingalls is more cautious, and only has one association, while Senator Teller is continually adding to his stock. Thus far the agents of the boomers have been hampered in their efforts on accounts of the many officials involved, and other Senators have been offered blocks of stock in cattle to obtain their support. A lobby has been organized, and upward of $100,000 has already been raised from the stockholders, $40,000 of which went, it was said, to the Creek Indians, and the remainder was sent to this city to be judiciously applied under the direction of Senator Plumb.

THE MOUNTAINS OF THE MOON.—It is said by an astronomical observer that the most interesting feature of the recent eclipse of the sun was the appearance in the profile of the great mountain range on the eastern edge of the moon's disc. There are several places in the eastern hemisphere of the moon where a powerful glass will always show the serrated horizon line of the peaks and craters that lie close to the moon's edge, but when these same mountains are seen, as they were Monday, with their outlines showing absolutely black against the white sun, their appearance is much more striking than usual. At moments when the air was steady, permitting the use of a high magnifying power, it was a grand sight to see the profiles of the gigantic ranges of the D'Alembert and Rock Mountains, and the Lunar Cordilleras, pictured with sharpest outline against the brilliant background. The whole forward edge of the moon was seen to be deeply notched and lined with sharp peaks, presenting a strikihg contrast to the perfectly even curve of the sun's edges. Even with a small magnifying power the outlines of the principal mountains could be clearly seen. In one place a broad dish-shaped valley conspicuous, with a rise of mountains on either side and a lofty peak in the centre, whose sharp conical form stood out from the blaze of the sunlight behind it with beautiful distinctness. The large mountain masses presented a particularly impressive spectacle just as they entered upon the sun's edge, peak after peak slowly moving into view, while the light streaming through the intervening valleys brought them into still greater prominence. Some of the mountains in this part of the moon rise to a hight of 20,000 feet, and there are valleys among them which, in some cases, appear to sink to an almost equal depth below the lunar surface.

A DARLING LITTLE PUDDING.—Angelica—Edwin, Darling!

Edwin—What is it, dearest?

Angelica—I'm afraid I shall never be a cook. It being the servant's day out I thought I would surprise you with a darling little pudding, and I went down into the kitchen and made it with my own hands, exactly according to the book, and what do you think? When it had boiled long enough, I went to take it up, and it came out just like pea sonp.

Edwin—Did you boil it in a tin or a cloth?

Angelica—No, darling. The book said nothing about tin or cloth. All it said was, "When made, put it in boiling water and boil two hours." Then it was the books fault, wasn't, it love?

Edwin—Yes, my angel.—*N. Y. Sun.*

"Is there a remedy for seasickness, doctor?" "Not altogether, but it can be greatly relieved. Do you want it for yourself?" "Yes; I am a naval officer, and under the new order of things I may have to leave Washington.—*N. Y. Sun.*

State News.

Citizens of Goldsboro have held a meeting to take into consideration the Waterwork question.

We are informed that last year A. C. Hege & Son shipped 23,000 rabbit hides, and they have shipped 20,000 already this season.—*Lexington Dispatch.*

MORE WOOLEN MILLS.—The Salisbury *Watchman* says: We are to have a woolen mill in operation here in a few weeks. It will be a great convenience to the wool growers of this and adjacent counties.

The Pennsylvanians that have recently settled in this section express themselves as being well pleased, and a great many more are expected to settle here soon.—*Warrenton Journal.*

The Episcopal Convention of this diocese (Eastern) meets at this place May 15th. The Episcopalians of this place will entertain the convention in true hospitable style, we are sure.—*Kinston Press.*

It is stated upon the information of the North Carolina Immigration Commissioner, that one hundred and forty families numbering in the aggregate seven hundred persons have settled in this State within the past year.

The wheat and oat crops in this county are almost an entire failure. Many farmers are plowing up the fall seeding and resowing the oat crop. Others are preparing their lands for corn, cotton or anything else available.—*Salisbury Watchman.*

Judge McRae set aside the injunction allowed by Judge Phillips restraining the Commissioners of Rockingham from levying and collecting a town tax, from which appeal was taken to the Supreme Court.—*Richmond Rocket*

NEW JUDGES.—The Governor on yesterday commissioned the following judges: Henry C. Connor, of Wilson, for the third district; R. H. Battle, of Raleigh, for the fourth district; and W. J. Montgomery, of Concord, for the eighth district. These gentlemen have been appointed under the recent act of the legislature, which increased the number of judges in the State from nine to twelve.—*News and Observer.*

The Kinston *Press* well says: Our farmers are becoming poorer and poorer every year by the foolish exclusive production of cotton. They can barely subsist on the earnings from their crop, after paying heavy time prices for all they eat, wear and use, and when a year comes that the crops are not good they are broken, and their failure ruins many who have trusted them. The production of cotton and the neglect of other products is ruining the farmers of Eastern North Carolina.

LARGE SHIPMENT OF OIL.—It is something new for a Southern manufacturing enterprise to make shipments to the North, especially in the line of milling products, but Charlotte yesterday made a shipment valued at almost $7,000 to Providence, Rhode Island. It is strange, but it is true, that the old order of things is being gradually reversed, and it will not be long before the North will be buying from the South, instead of the South from the North. The old saying that we buy everything from the "Yankees" will soon be forgotten. The shipment in question was made by Messrs. Oliver Bros., proprietors of the Charlotte cotton seed oil mill, and is interesting as giving an insight into the amount of business that is being done by this new enterprise.—*Charlotte Observer.*

CONNECTIONS BY TELEPHONE.—The Charlotte *Observer* says that the Telephone Company are investigating the matter, and it is probable that sometime during the next thirty days an experimental connection will be made with one of our neighboring towns to give the plan a practical working test, and we understand that Statesville or Concord will be selected. A telephone office will be opened in one of these towns and a wire will be run from that office into the Charlotte office. Conversation can then be carried on between a party in Stateville and a party in Charlotte with as much ease as if both parties were in the same town. It is likely that Charlotte, Concord, Monroe and Statesville will all be merged into one exchange, the operator in the central office here to make connections the same as if all the telephone stations were within the bounds of our city.

CARP.—The editor of the Asheville *Citizen*, who has been attending Court in Henderson county, says:

"I was much pleased to-day in information obtained from Mr. H. G. Ewart respecting his fish pond. This is situated near the town and is the largest I know of for the propagation and culture of carp. It now covers twenty acres, and by raising the dam a little, its capacity can be doubled. Mr. Ewart transferred to it from another—the original—pond 80,000 carp, which now embrace all sizes, from the young fry to those weighing six or eight pounds. Besides carp there are rock, bass and other fish. He is now engaged in shipping young fish to meet the demand from abroad. He thinks highly of the carp as a food fish, and ranks it in flavor with the shad. He thinks the good flavor of his fish is due to the purity and low temperature of the water in his pond. I know that many elsewhere are inclined to rank the carp very low in the epicurean scale.

CARP IN SAMPSON.

Four years ago, Mr. Bryan Merritt, of Taylor's Bridge township, started a fish pond with eighteen young German carp, furnished by Mr. Stephen G. Worth, Fish Commissioner. Last Thursday, Mr. Merritt drew off the water for the purpose of stocking another pond and letting a few of his friends have some young carp. The increase of his fish had far excelled his most sangnine expectations. Not one of the original stock had died, and one of them weighed six and one-half pounds. There were hundreds and hundreds of fish of three distinct ages—the youngest about two inches long and the oldest six to eight inches.

This settles the question as to whether the carp will propagate here, and it further shows that fish culture ought to be encouraged and extended.—*Clinton Caucasian.*

S. S. Cox, of New York, has been appointed Minister to Turkey. He is a bright, genial, cultivated gentleman, and the House will lose a fine debater, and the Republicans will miss his sharp, cutting remarks.

COTTON PLANTERS.

I HAVE THE AGENCY FOR BOTH COX'S and Eclipse

Cotton PLanters

in this market, and offer them at manufacturer's prices. These Planters are conceded to be best sold in the State, and those in need will do well to call and examine before buying elsewhere.

A full stock of various brands of Fertilizers still on hand.

In additiou I beg to call attention to my large stock of

GROCERIES, WAGONS,

Plows,

and General Supplies.

I invite your special attention to the merits of the

Tennessee Wagon

and

Boy Dixie Plow.

The one almost indispensable from the other where a reliable Wagon or Plow is desired. While I do not profess to be specially a "Leader" or "Headquarters" in any particular line that I advertise, yet results shew that I am neither slow to appreciate the merits of reliable goods, or behind others in their sales. And such articles as are usually kept in a first class Grocery or Commission House I have always in stock, and will be pleased to see or quote you prices.

Respectfully,

R. M. NIMOCKS.

March 26, 1885. 111-tf

CONDENSED TIME TABLE NO. II.

Cape Fear & Yadkin Valley Railway Co.

To take effect at 8:00 A. M., Monday, January 19th, 1885.

TRAIN NORTH.

	ARRIVE.	LEAVE.
Bennettsville,		8:00 a. m.
Shoe Heel,	9:37 a. m.	10:00 "
Fayetteville,	12:10 p. m.	1:00 p. m.
Sanford,	3:09 "	3:25 "
Ore Hill,	4:33 "	4:38 "
Liberty,	5:31 "	5:40 "
Greensboro,	7:00 "	

50 minutes for dinner at Fayetteville.

TRAIN SOUTH.

	ARRIVE.	LEAVE.
Greensboro,		9:40 a. m.
Liberty,	10:56 a. m.	11:06 "
Ore Hill,	11:59 "	12:05 "
Sanford,	1:16 p. m.	1:36 p. m.
Fayetteville,	3:45 "	4:00 "
Shoe Heel,	6:15 "	6:30 "
Bennettsville,	8:20 "	

20 minutes for dinner at Sanford.

JAS. S. MORRISON, Gen'l Supt.
JNO. M. ROSE, Gen'l Pass. Agent.
Jan 15, 1885. 101-

Express Steamboat Co. and Steamer Wave.

STEAMER SCHEDULE

ON and after April 1st and until further notice the Steamer D. Murchison, Capt. J. C. Smith, will leave Fayetteville every Tuesday and Friday at 7 o'clock A. M. and Wilmington every Wednesday and Saturday at 2 P. M.

Steamer Wave, Capt. W. A. Robeson will leave Fayetteville every Wednesday and Saturday at 7 o'clock A. M. and Wilmington Monday and Thursday at 2 o'clock P. M.

A. B. WILLIAMS & Co.,
Agents Fayetteville, N. C.,
Sept 4, 1884. 83tf

J. E. GARRETT, Book and Job Printer,

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.,

SOLICITS orders for Pamphlet Work, General Letter-Press Printing, Blanks of all kinds, and every description of printing.

Jan'y 2, 1884. 48tf

A. E. RANKIN & CO., WHOLESALE AND RETAIL GROCERS,

Keep everything usually found in a

First-Class Grocery.

ORDERS PROMPTLY FILLED.

April 26, 1883. 12tf

Lumber! Lumber! Lumber!

I AM NOW READY TO FILL ORDERS for Lumber in any quantity, size or shape, cut from the very best of timber.

Orders left with Walter Watson, my agent Fayetteville, will have prompt attention

JAMES D. WORRELL.

Jan. 30, 1884.

THOS. M. HUNTER, D. D. S.

OFFERS HIS PROFESsional services to the citizens of Fayetteville and surrounding country.

☞Office North-east corner Market Square.

April 29, 1880. 2-tf

Merchant Mills.

The Old Reliable again to the Front!

IN STOCK and to arrive, all kinds of GRAIN. With a double set of Burrs I am able to turn out a large quantity of Meal per day and can thus offer special inducements to buyers of Ground Stuff.

Flouring Mill in first-class order.

Feed Meal—corn, peas and oats—Cracked Corn and Oats, Bran, &c., a specialty.

Bolted Meal, same price as unbolted.

THE PLACE to get your Wool Carded or Cotton Ginned. JAS. D. McNEILL.

Fayetteville, April 23, 1884. 64-1y

The Harbert Telephone

(FOR PRIVATE LINES.)

Sold outright. No renting. Just the thing for use in mines or mining districts. Pat. Nov. 30, 1880. Late improvements. Send for descriptive circular.

D. W. TOWNSEND,
Genl. Agent for Robeson, Richmond and Cumberland Counties, Red Banks, N. C.
Jan 22 1885. 102-6m

ST. NICHOLAS FOR YOUNG FOLKS.

Attractions for 1884-5.

NO printed periodical can take the place of parent, pastor, or school-teacher; but a good magazine can supplement their work and influence to a wonderful degree. In view of this, it is not extravagant to say that—instead of "Can we afford to take ST. NICHOLAS?"—the question of every earnest household in English-speaking countries, to-day, should be, "Can we afford *not* to take ST. NICHOLAS?"

The magazine, during its eleven happy years of existence, under the editorial charge of

MARY MAPES DODGE,

has grown familiar to hundreds of thousands of young readers; and their interest and intelligent enjoyment have constantly inspired the editor and publishers to fresh effort. To day, its strength is in its wholesome growth, its sympathy with young life, its hearty recognition of the movement of events, and its steadily increasing literary and pictorial resources. The following are some of the good things already secured for future numbers of ST. NICHOLAS.

"His One Fault," a serial story for boys, by the popular author, J. T. Trowbridge.

"Personally Conducted," illustrated papers on famous places in Europe. By Frank R. Stockton.

"Historic Girls," a companion series to "Historic Boys." By E. S. Brooks.

"Ready for Business": suggestions to boys about to choose an occupation,—based on personal interviews with prominent representatives of various trades and professions. By G. J. Mason.

"Driven Back to Eden," a serial. By E. P. Roe.

"Talks for Young Folks," a series of popular papers, by H. H. (Helen Jackson.)

"Among the Law-makers": recollections of a boy-page in the U. S. Senate,—containing much political information, both instructive and amusing. By Edmund Alton.

"Davy and the Goblin," a very funny serial story by a new writer, Chas. Carryl.

Short Stories by Louisa M. Alcott.

"The Progress of Invention": "From Palanquin to Parlor-car," "From Cross-bow to 100-ton Gun," etc. Descriptive papers, by Chas. E. Bolton.

"Art Work for Young Folks": papers on decorative handicraft, by Chas. G. Leland.

"Sheep or Silver?" a story of Texan life. By the late Rev. William M. Baker.

"A Garden of Girls," being six short stories for girls, by Six Leading Writers.

"Tales of Two Continents": stories of adventure, by H. H. Boyesen.

"Cartoons for Boys and Girls," funny pictures, by St. Nicholas Artists.

"From Bach to Wagner": brief, pointed biographies of great musicians. By Agatha Tunis.

Special Papers by chosen writers, including Mary Hallock Foote, Joaquin Miller, Alice Wellington Rollins, G. B. Bartlett, Harriet Prescott Spofford, Rev. Washington Gladden, Julia Schayer, Anna Lea Merritt, W. O Stoddard, D. Ker, Ernest Ingersoll, Clara E. Clement, Lieutenant Schwatka.

The Illustrations will be the work of the very best artists and engravers,—and there will be plenty of them. In the November and December numbers are beautiful

COLORED FRONTISPIECES.

Buy the November number for the children. It costs only 25 cents, and all book and news dealers sell it. The subscription price is $3.00 a year, and now is just the time to subscribe

A free specimen copy of ST. NICHOLAS will be sent on request. Mention this paper.

THE CENTURY CO. NEW-YORK, N. Y.

WOODS AND TIMBERS OF NORTH CAROLINA.

1 *vol.* 12*mo., Cloth,* $1.25.

"The publication of such facts in a shape that makes them accessible, is the very best service that the public-spirited men in the South can do their States."—*New York World.*

"The very thing needed. A very important work for the State."—*Wilmington Star.*

"A timely and valuable publication. Must prove of great service to the State."—*Charlotte Journal.*

"Mr. Hale has done the State a great service."—*Biblical Recorder.*

"Of such thorough excellence that it deserves the widest circulation."—*Nashville* (Tenn.) *Lumberman.*

The book is well-printed on tinted paper, is handsomely bound in cloth, contains 272 pages and an accurate and beautifully executed map of the State, with all its railroad routes defined.

EVERYBODY'S BOOK.

Answers to simple questions frequently put Lawyers by Laymen.

Points in Law of value to every man in North Carolina—the Professional man, the Farmer, the Mechanic, the Landlord, the Tenant, the Cropper, the Laborer.

12 mo., paper, 32 pages, Price (Five Postage Stamps) 15 Cents.

For sale by booksellers generally, who may be supplied in quantities on favorable terms, by either of the undersigned.

If not to be had at your local book store, mailed post-paid on receipt of the price, by

E. J. HALE & SON,
Publishers, Booksellers and Stationers,
NEW YORK.
P. M. HALE, Publisher, Raleigh, N. C.
OR,
GEO. H. HAIGH, Bookseller, Fayetteville, N. C.

SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN
ESTABLISHED 1846.

The most popular Weekly newspaper devoted to science, mechanics, engineering, discoveries, inventions and patents ever published. Every number illustrated with splendid engravings. This publication, furnishes a most valuable encyclopedia of information which no person should be without. The popularity of the SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN is such that its circulation nearly equals that of all other papers of its class combined. Price, $3.20 a year. Discount to Clubs. Sold by all newsdealers. MUNN & CO., Publishers, No. 361 Broadway, N. Y.

PATENTS. Munn & Co. have also had Thirty-Seven Years' practice before the United States and foreign countries. Caveats, Trade-Marks, Copyrights, Assignments, and all other papers for securing to inventors their rights in the United States, Canada, England, France, Germany and other foreign countries, prepared at short notice and on reasonable terms.

Information as to obtaining patents cheerfully given without charge. Hand-books of information sent free. Patents obtained through Munn & Co. are noticed in the Scientific American free. The advantage of such notice is well understood by all persons who wish to dispose of their patents.

Address MUNN & CO., Office SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN, 361 Broadway, New York.

Fresh Garden Seeds.

I have just received from LANDRETH & SONS, the oldest and largest seed growers in the United States, a full assortment of

Fresh Garden Seeds,

to which I invite the attention of friends and customers. Prior to the receipt of this lot every paper of seed on hand was publicly burned according to the "new system" of Messrs. Landreth & Sons, under which I buy exclusively.

H. R. HORNE.

Jan 15, 1885 101-tf

For A Business Education Attend the

Commercial College

Of Kentucky University, Lexington, Ky. Students can begin any week-day in the year. No vacation. Time to complete the Full Diploma Business Course about 10 weeks. Average Total Cost, including Tuition, Set of Books and Board in a family, $90. Telegraphy a specialty. Literary Course free. Ladies received. 5,000 successful graduates. Over 500 pupils last year from 15 to 45 years of age, from 23 States. Instruction is practically and individually imparted by 10 teachers. Special courses for Teachers and Business Men. University Diploma presented to its graduates. This beautiful city is noted for its healthfulness and society, and is on leading Railroads. *Fall Session begins Sept. 9th.* For circulars and full particulars, address its President, WILBUR R. SMITH, Lexington, Ky.

MOTHER

—ARE YOU—

TROUBLED With any disease peculiar to your gentle sex?

If so, to you we bring tidings of comfort and great joy You can

BE CURED

and restored to perfect health by using

Bradfild's Female Regulator!

It is a special remedy for all diseases peculiar to the womb, and any intelligent woman can cure herself by following the directions. It is especially efficacious in cases of suppressed or painful menstruation, in whites and partial prolapsus. It affords immediate relief and permanently restores the menstrual function. As a remedy to be used during that critical period known as "CHANGE OF LIFE," this invaluable preparation has no rival.

Saved Her Life!

RIDGE, McINTOSH Co., GA.

DR. J. BRADFIELD—Dear Sir: I have taken several bottles of your Female Regulator for falling of the womb and other diseases combined, of sixteen years standing, and I really believe I am cured entirely, for which please accept my heartfelt thanks and most profound gratitude. I know your medicine saved my life, so you see I cannot speak too highly in its favor. I have recommended it to several of my friends who are suffering as I was.

Yours very respectfully,
MRS. W. E. STEBBINS.

Our Treatise on the "Health and Happiness of Woman" mailed free.

BRADFIELD REGULATOR CO., Atlanta, Ga.

THE CENTURY In 1885.

A GREAT ENTERPRISE.

PAPERS ON THE CIVIL WAR.

The important feature of THE CENTURY MAGAZINE for the coming year—indeed, perhaps the most important ever undertaken by the magazine—will be a series of separate papers on the great battles of the War for the Union, written by general officers high in command upon both the Federal and the Confederate sides.—General Grant (who writes of Vicksburg Shiloh, and other battles), Generals Longstreet, McClellan, Beauregard, Rosecrans, Hill, Admiral Porter, and others. The series opens in the November CENTURY with a graphically illustrated article on the Battle of Bull Run, written by the Confederate general, G. T. Beauregard. Brief sketches, entitled "Recollections of a Private," papers chronicling special events, descriptions of various auxiliary branches of the service, etc., will supplement the more important series by the various generals.

A strict regard for accuracy will guide the preparation of the illustrations, for which THE CENTURY has at its disposal a very large quantity of photograps, drawings, portraits, maps, plans, etc., hitherto unused. The aim is to present in this series, not official reports, but commanding officers' accounts of their plans and operations,—interesting personal experiences which will record leading events of the war, and possess, at the range time, a historical value not easily to be calculated.

FICTION.

In this line THE CENTURY will maintain its prestige, and furnish the best stories by American writers that can be procured. In November begins a New Novel by W. D. Howells, author of "Venetian Days," "A Modern Instance," etc. This story deals with the rise of an American business man. A novel by Henry James, a novelette by Grace Denio Litchfield, and short stories by "Uncle Remus," Frank R. Stockton, H. H. Boyesen, T. A. Janvier, H. H., Julian Hawthorne, and other equally well-known writers will appear at various times.

Miscellaneous Features.

Under this heading may be included a series of papers on the Cities of Italy by W. D. Howells, the illustrations being reproductions of etchings and drawings by Joseph Pennell; a series on the New North-West, being an interesting group of papers by E. V. Smalley, Lieut. Schwatka, Principal Grant (of Kingston, Ontario), and others, descriptive of little known regions; papers on French and American art,—sculpture and painting, with some exquisite illustrations; papers on Astronomy, Architecture, and History, the first being by Professor Langley and others. Under Architecture are included more of Mrs. Van Rensselaer's articles on Churches, City and Country Houses, etc. Colonel George E. Warring, Jr., will describe Progress in Sanitary Draining; E. C. Stedman, Edmund Gosse, and others will furnish literary essays; George W. Cable will contribute in various ways; several papers on sport and adventure will soon be published, and John Burroughs will write from time to time on outdoor subjects.

Readers of THE CENTURY may feel sure of keeping abreast of the times on leading subjects that may properly come within the province of a monthly magazine. Its circulation is now about 140,000 monthly, the November number exceeding that figure. Subscriptions should date from this number, beginning the War Series and Mr. Howells's novel. Price $4.00 a year, 35 cents a number. All book-sellers and news-dealers sell it and take subscriptions, or remittance may be made to the publishers.

A free specimen copy of THE CENTURY will be sent on request. Mention this paper.

THE CENTURY CO. New-York, N. Y.

LUMBER.

SAW and PLANING MILLS.

With two GOOD MILLS, one of which has just been started up on the southern division of the C. F. & Y. V. R. R., in a splendid body of timber, I am now prepared to

PROMPTLY FILL ALL ORDERS

by those desiring to improve or build. Can make prices on work both rough and dressed.

No payment asked until satisfaction is given.

New stock now being delivered on my yard for the retail trade.

☞Planing mill in first-class order.

JAS. D. McNEILL.

Jan 22, 1885. 102-3m

1843. Forty Years. 1884.

J. C. THOMSON

AFTER FORTY YEARS IS STILL ON HAND WITH A COMPLETE STOCK OF

Groceries and Provisions,

which he will sell low for

CASH

Would be pleased to have his friends of this and adjoining counties call and see him at

NO. 53 PERSON STREET.

J. C. THOMSON.

Nov 13, 1884 19tf